ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28747—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
16-8 9-4 12-0 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4 12 0 7-0
27-4 14-12 24-4 13-22	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10 24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May.
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	„ 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 17, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & C

[redacted]

HOMEWARD

PASSAG
O. and
Steamers witho
Berths selected
accommodation
Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged
Steamers, and every information
accommodation.

SECOND S

The Superior Second Saloon ac
P. and O. Steamers offers an ex
cheap Passage to England, and
select parties and suitable berth
should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphle
tion. "Grindlay's Hand Book" f
had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns,
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effected when required.
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SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FI
VIDUALS, cleared and forwarded.
Shippers should be instructed to sen
Lading and Invoice.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM &

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool........ „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
A STEAMER	....	31st May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th May, 1892. Agents.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	2nd June „ Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June „ Liverpool or Plymouth.
* LYCIA	..	..	4th July „ Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

rs can book through to London (Overland from
on favourable terms.
age to Marseilles is not expected to exceed
days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles
occupies thirty hours.
mer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a
Stewardess, and is fitted out with every com
Class Passengers.
bins are on the Upper Deck.
of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Buildings, Bombay, May 14, 1892.

HE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. per doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	25 4	13 2	28 10	11 12
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	21 0	11 8	23 0	12 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	24 4	13 4	29 0	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	30 12	...	34 0	..
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner wine	23 8	15 8	33 0	17 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	48 8	25 4	51 0	27

SPARKLING WINES.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	47 12	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	3 4
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
CHAMBERTEIN—This is an exquisite Wine	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDIES—Of the very finest character	44 0	25 4	49 8	27 8

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
SAUTERNE HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	36 4	19 4	40 12	20 8

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXICAN

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

		Rs. as.
DROZ (G)	Monsieur Madame et Bebe	2 4
GAUTIER (T)	Mademoiselle de Maupin	2 4
Do.	Partie-Carree	2 4
Do.	Romans et Contes	2 4
Do.	Le Roman de la Moonnie	2 4
Do.	Emaux et Camees	2 4
GYP	Ce Que Femme Veut?	2 4
Do.	Petit, Bleu	2 4
Do.	Autour du Mariage	2 4
Do.	Un Rate	2 4
Do.	Plume et Poil	2 4
Do.	Ohe La Grande Vie	2 4
Do.	Ohe Les Psychologues	2 4
Do.	Petit Bob	2 4
Do.	Pour ne Pas L'Etre!	2 4
Do.	Pauvres P'Tites Femmes	2 4
Do.	Sans Voiles	2 4
SILVESTRE (A)	Contes Devertissant	2 4
De MUSSET (P)	Lui et Elle	2 4
Do.	Poesies Nouvelle	2 4
FLAUBERT (G)	La Tentation de St. Antoine	2 4
Do.	Salammbo	2 4
Do.	Madame Bovary	2 4
BOURGET (P)	L'Irreparable	2 4
Do.	Un Crime D'Amour	2 4
Do.	Andre Cornelis	2 4
Do.	Mensonges	2 4
Do.	Nouveaux Pastels	2 4
BELOT (A)	La Bouche de Madame Xxx	2 4
Do.	Folies de Jeunesse	2 4
Do.	Mademoiselle Geraud ma Femme	2 4
Do.	La Fenme de Feu	2 4
Do.	L' Artre le 47	2 4
De MAUPASSANT	Pierre et Jean	2 4
Do.	La Maison Tellier	2 4
Do.	Le Horla	2 4
Do.	Notre Coeur	2 4
Do.	Fort Conme la Mort	2 4
Do.	Miss Harriet	2 4
Do.	Une 'Vie	2 4
Do.	Au 'Soleil	2 4
Do.	Mdlle Fifi	2 4
DAUDET (A)	Sappho	2 4
Do.	Jack	2 4
Do.	Trente aus de Paris	2 4
Do.	Port Tarascon	2 4
Do.	Le Petit Chose	2 4
Do.	Le Nabab	2 4
Do.	Fromont Jeune et Risler Aine	2 4
Do.	Lettres de Mon Moulin	2 4
Do.	Tartaran de Tarascon	2 4
Do.	Do. Sue Les Alpes	2 4
Do.	Souvenirs d un Homme de Lettres	2 4
BOURGET (P)	Cruelle Enigme	2 4
Do.	Un Coeur de Femme	2 4
Do.	Le Disciple	2 4
Do.	Pastels	2 4

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INDIGESTION.

IMMEDIATE Relief and a Speedy Cure effected by the use of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

Strongly recommended by the Profession.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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PLATINUM SOLUTION,
FOR PRINTING IN BLACK AND WHITE.

THIS Liquid has simply to be Painted on any White Paper and allowed to dry; it is then ready for Printing, after which two minutes suffices to tone and fix the print.

Per Bottle, Rs. 5, with Directions.

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PRICKLY	"THYMOLITE" POWDER,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	ROS ALPINUS,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re 1 per bottle.	HEAT
PRICKLY	PELLICULINE,	HEAT
PRICKLY	Re. 1-4 per box.	HEAT
PRICKLY	COAL TAR SOAP,	HEAT
PRICKLY	As. 12 per packet of 3 cakes.	HEAT
PRICKLY	All invaluable aids to the	HEAT
PRICKLY	relief and cure of this	HEAT
PRICKLY	IRRITATION.	HEAT
PRICKLY	KEMP & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.	HEAT

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

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PRICE............ Rs. 6.
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THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a misapplication of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE Co. is prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. M. TOD.

Bombay, 19th May, 1892.

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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of ABDULA SULEMAN, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately trading at Madras, under the name of ABDULA SULEMAN, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of MUSA HAJI HASAM, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor MUSA HAJI HASAM, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said ABDULA SULEMAN has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Eighteenth Day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two.

K. F. MODI,
for Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 18th Day of May 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SATRAM HARIRAM, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KRISHNABAI, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 12th day of May, 1892.

MESSRS. TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,023½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	–	–	–	–	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	375
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	175 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	83
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500		500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		365
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
SuratCity Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	509	500	Rs 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	103
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2½	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	–	440 nom
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	700	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,300	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,451
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills,Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	653

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-3
China Leaf	„	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	24-2 „
Do. do. new	„	24 „
Australia do.	„	24-4
Bombay do.	„	24-8
English Sovereigns	„	15-14
Do. Drazons	„	15-13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11
Carolas Dollars	„	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222 „
ve-Francs	„	308 „

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Bancoora (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Thisbe (s), from Shanghai ; Kohinur (s), Calcutta ; Tanjore (s), Jedda ; Viceroy (s), Natal ; Indra (s), Port Said ; Imperator (s), Trieste ; and King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cathay (s), for China, &c. ; City of Edinburgh (s), and Lanark (s), Liverpool ; Edenbridge (s), Hamburg ; Safari (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Roma, White Cross, Terra, and King Arthur entered, and the s.s. Safari and Edenbridge left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe, Imperator, Ionia and Nizam entered, and the s. s. Cathay and City of Edinburgh left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 21st instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, band-master, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Eisenbahn	Kempf.
Overture	Eliza e Claudio	Mercadante
Valse	Botschafter	Klein.
Song	Ave Maria	Schubert.
Selection	Les Voltigeurs	Planquette.
Lied	Die Jagerin	Wilson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT MADANPURA.—Yesterday evening a fire was discovered in the stacks of hay stored in the open space at Madanpura, near Mahalaxmi Race Course. An alarm was raised, and in a short time fire-engines from Gowalia Tank Road, Pydownee and other stations arrived on the scene, but their presence was found unnecessary as the fire was extinguished by the people before their arrival. The damage is estimated at Rs. 150. The fire was due to the carelessness of a child, named Nathia Bhewa, who in play lighted and threw a match on the hay which at once caught fire.

A PICK-POCKET AT BELLASIS ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Borkia Dhondoo, a notorious character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having stolen a purse from the pocket of Ganoo Tatia, on Wednesday last, whilst the complainant was standing on the Bellasis Road, near the J. J. Hospital, looking at two men who were fighting with each other. The accused picked a purse containing a few copper coins from his pocket and was detected by a passer-by, who secured him, and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated in his defence that the complainant thrust the purse into his hand, and then had him (accused) arrested by a policeman. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo six months' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rowjee Jothi, a lad of seventeen, of the labouring class, was brought up by Inspector Greyhurst, charged with attempting to outrage, on Wednesday afternoon, a girl, aged seven years. The name of the child was Chundra, and, from the evidence of her mother, it appeared that several children were playing upon a waste portion of ground in Bhandari-street that afternoon. She left her daughter with them, and while she was asleep a neighbour suddenly awoke her, and told her that the child had been led to a secluded spot by the accused. The mother rescued the child and the prisoner was arrested. Medical evidence did not bear testimony to the offence complained of, and the Magistrate, therefore, altered the charge to one of using criminal force with intent to outrage. The prisoner denied being guilty, and attributed his flight to being stoned by the other children. The accused was found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THE WINTER RAINS.

IN reference to the theory of the winter rains recently propounded by Mr. Blanford in *Nature*, a correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*, pointing out that Mr. Blanford himself was a convert in the matter. It is contended that the reason why the appearance of the storm was not clearly explained years ago, was due to Mr. Blanford's action during his tenure of office as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. So far back as 1884, Mr. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter at Bombay, suggested the true explanation now accepted ; but Mr. Blanford, in a long paper read before Bengal Asiatic Society, proceeded to show how entirely wrong the theory was. Speaking of the barometric minima, with the usual vertical system of storms which occasionally appear in Northern India as a temporary phenomenon during the cold weather,he said:—"Mr. F. Chambers has put forward the suggestion (*Nature*, Vol XXIII, page 400) that these minima travel hither from regions further west, from the plateau of Baluchistan or the still loftier mountain tract of Afghanistan ; *but this seems to be a misapprehension.*" Mr. Blanford at that time pinned his faith to the theory that the storms arose from local evaporation in the riverain districts of the Punjab : the humidity of the atmosphere "being furnished by the rivers, the undried swamps left by the continual floods, and, in no small degree, probably, by irrigation and the rich vegetation of the green winter crops." He argued that a consistent theory of the production of the winter rainfall had been arrived at. "We have," he said, "in the first instance, steady evaporation over an extensive, moderately humid tract ; at a comparatively low temperature it is true, but in an atmosphere the stillness of which allows of steady diffusion of the vapour to high levels and the consequent formation of cloud. The slight disturbance of the baric equilibrium which follows is succeeded by a gentle indraught of warmer and more humid air from the south ; for the Himalaya bars access to northerly winds. A vortex is then rapidly formed accompanied with an increased cloud formation, and speedily followed by precipitation, which takes the form of snow on the hills and of rain over the river plains." This was a very pretty and symmetrical theory, but, as it now appears, it has been exploded to the satisfaction of Mr. Blanford himself, who now adopts the cyclonic explanation which Mr. Chambers suggested in 1884. In justice to the latter observer it should be showm to whom the credit is due of having first made the dicovery.

MADRAS CUSTOMS REVENUE.

THE collection of customs revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for the eleven months ending February; 1892, of the official year, 1891-92, exhibits a total decrease of Rs. 1,69,588, *viz.*, Rs. 1,52,401 under Sea Customs, and Rs. 117,187 under Land Customs. The total collections during the above period was Rs. 13,98,409 under Sea Customs against Rs. 15,50,810 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and Rs. 39,999 under Land Customs against 57,186. The collections under Sea Customs in Madras fell from Rs. 11,17,768 to Rs. 10,09,278 on account of smaller collections on spirits, wines, beer, arms ; from Rs. 51,609 to Rs. 20,576 in Godavari on account of smaller exports of grain to foreign ports ; and from Rs.56,695 to Rs. 45,025 in Kistna on account of smaller exports of paddy to Ceylon.In Tanjore, both the sea and land customs fell from Rs. 243,565 to Rs. 2,18,056, and from Rs. 44,240 to Rs. 26,276 respectively and is attributed to smaller exports of grain to Ceylon owing to unfavourable season, and all available grain being diverted to distressed districts in this Presidency. In Malabar the Sea Customs revenue rose from Rs. 45,246 to Rs. 56,769 owing to larger imports of Colombo arrack. In Gunjam, the Sea Customs revenue rose from Rs. 1,301 to Rs. 4,208, in Vizagapatam from Rs. 1,949 to Rs. 2,312, in South Arcot from Rs. 12,298 to Rs. 13,379, in Madura from Rs. 2,838 to Rs. 2,763, and in South Canara from Rs. 7,897 to Rs. 17,001. In Tinnevelly it fell from Rs. 9,956 to Rs. 9,042. There were no collections in Nellore against Rs. 8 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Land Customs revenue fell from Rs. 10,260 to Rs. 8,660 in South Arcot, and rose from Rs. 2,670 to Rs. 5,055 in Malabar. The collection under this head was only Rs. 8 against Rs. 16 in Godavari.

MR. A. CUMINE, I. C. S., will act on his return to duty as Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Ratnagiri, and be a member and President of the Local Board for the Kanara District.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 17th May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 16th 6 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Spring crops flourishing. Sowings of rice seedlings in progress. Locusts in taluka Sehwan, causing no damage. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder.

Shikarpur.—Cotton crops flourishing. Preparations for kharif crops in progress. Rain with hailstones in Rato-dero Taluka. Locusts in 2 talukas, causing no damage. Fodder insufficient. River 6 feet 11 inches against 10 feet on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress. Rice seedlings being sown in talukas Badin and Tando-Bago. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder insufficient. Rain in 1 taluka : wheat in grain yards damaged by it.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain at Jacobabad on 12th, 21 cents. Begari and Desert canals opened on 10th.

Thar and Parkar.—Ploughing of barani lands commenced.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th May).—Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of land in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 14th May).—Cotton picking and manuring of land in progress. Prospects good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Condition of fodder-supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparation of land for cultivation in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Threshing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram and other grains almost completed. Preparation for next season continues. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rab burning still in progress in Nasik and Peint. Land being prepared for the ensuing season. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock fair in 8 talukas, middling in Dindori and bad in Sinnar. Want of water for cattle in Malegaon and Peint. Prices of wheat and bajri rising in Yeola and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 11th and from 14th to 17th, and 2° warm on 12th and 13th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crop in progress. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab burning in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Kolapur.—On May 14th aggregate persons on relief works Professional Agency 9,435, Civil Agency 1,723.

Ratnagiri.—Preparation for monsoon crops almost finished.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for the next season throughout the district. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. Prices steady. Number of people on relief works 2,391.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops completed ; probable outturn fair. Land being prepared for next season throughout the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady except in Jamkhed where the price of jowari is rising.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 14th May).—Lands being prepared for the next season ; sugarcane in Barsi Taluka and hundi crops in 3 talukas in good condition. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Madha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Price of fodder rising.

Satara.—Slight rain in 4 talukas. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient in parts of all talukas except Satara, Wai and Javli. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling. On Civil Agency relief works in Javli Taluka 47, Khanapur 596, Koregaon 11, and Man 297 persons employed.

Bijapur.—Rain at Hungund 4, and at Bagalkot 3 cents ; none elsewhere. Preparation of land for next season still continues. Water-supply insufficient. Fodder deficient. On Professional Agency relief works in Badami Taluka 263 persons employed ; on Civil Agency petty water-supply relief works in Muddebihal 218, Bijapur 188, Hungund 34, Bagalkot 26, and Sindgi 13 persons employed.

Belgaum.—No rain at Belgaum ; at Gokak 1 inch 13 cents, Parasgad 45 cents, Sampgaon 1 inch 10 cents, Khanapur 23 cents and Chikodi 3 cents. Land being prepared for next season. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on one Professional Agency work in Gokak on 14th, adults 1,282, children 1,099 ; expenditure Rs. 1,089 : on one Professional Agency work in Athni, adults 138, children 105 ; expenditure Rs. 85 : on one Civil Agency work in Athni, adults 196, children 8 ; on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad, adults 597, children 240 ; expenditure Rs. 391.

Dharwar.—Rain at 8 stations, varying from 1 inch 53 cents in Bankapur to 4 cents in Hubli. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices stationary in 7, rising in 2 and falling in 2 talukas. Sowing of paddy commenced. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund on 14th 770,and on Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund on same date nil.

Kanara.—Light rain in parts of the district. Field operations continue.

Rajkot.—Monsoon land cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Preparations for monsoon crops in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in some parts of Kadi Division and of water in Bet.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Anderson, Mrs
Arrggi, Madam
Atlass, R H
Arhlin, Miss
Archer, J, Mrs
Agent of Raja of Ramnod
Almeida, A
Anderson, J K
Bughton, T D
Boyd, W H
Blake, N M P
Braby, N
Beame, F, Major
Buchan, G C F
Bailey, C
Brechl, H
Beale, H K
Boyd, S
Barman
Barrock, J H E
Berkley, M G
Bowman, G
Blandford, E, Mrs
Cameron and Co
Coelho, C M
Costello, K
Cameron, K
Crouch, R B, Mrs
Clark, F
Crawford, A T
Callab, A G
Culshaw, J
Charles, C
Cohn, G
Crosby
Cohill, M P
Debod, H K
DeLange, W W
Dukins, W A, Rev
Donnenberg, A
Dady, F
Donnelly, M, Mrs
DeCombefoot, Marquis
Douglas, K, Miss
Dikson, C A
Elphinstone, G, Sir
Evans, L J S
Ellis, H
Foy, W
Foster, D
Fieldher, A
Forshaw, L M P
Feldmann, L
Glen, J M
Grand, H
Greathered, C
Geffert, G G
Graham, E, Mrs
Glasscock, W
Gallagher, M B
Gallien, C R
Gracias, M P
Ghambersing
Gerrish, F S
Grinfield
Gambhy, J M P
Greene, Dr
Gull Mahomed Khan
Gaegrean, E
Hobday, J R
Harrington, Lt
Hamilton, C L
Hill, T C
Haberlandt, G D
Harrington, P C
Hibbard, J M
Hewlett, Dy Surg-Genl
Hukey, D, Mrs
Hutchinson, W S, Col
Headlam, J, Capt
Hoveyford, J
Hodgson, S, Miss
Israil, N
Induprakash Gangoli
Jacob, S L, Lieut-Col
Joncupobury, J
John, A
Jogendranath Ghar
Jones, J
Kitson, H H
Kilton, T
Kennard, H B
Karam, G
Knight, G S
Kerby, H E
Kelly, Capt
Kumut, E
Kusser, Miss
Lawrence, J
Lopes, S C
Long, J
Leviston, M, Mrs
Leghtt, G
Mocufe, A
Marshall, F C
Mathew, F D
MacDonald, A E
Moran, D
Morrison, E
Mooley, & Co
Murtuza, Proff
Mork, A
Maconachie, A F
Martin, A
MacDonald, J
Nairne, A K
Narayan Swamy, A
Norris, E J
Noss, B
Nabob, J
Nothmeier
Noyes, L H, Capt
Owen, W S
Oswald
Owares, R
Phipps, C E
Pascha, A
Pereira, Mrs
Perrire, A
Peters, T M
Purell
Ramsay, M P
Ross B
Revett-Carnac, G H, Capt
Ridley, Mrs
Rhodes, M J
Riche, L
Rice, W
Ranghia Chetty A
Rebello, N
Rotchell
Rose, Maria
Russell, C E M
Rebarkar, M
Rowley, J
Rendle, A M
Shiek Abdool
Scharl, S
Simpson, E
Sinclair, T
Samuel, T
Schanzer, A
Shorter, A E Mrs
Silva, W S
Shernberg, A
Schundt, C
Sorab Maneckshaw
Stewart, A
Sydney, G
Syed Mohomed
Schanzer, H
Stall J, Dr
Thompson, P
Thornton, E
Thakursing
Traval, A
Teophile, D
Temple, C L, Mr
Tate, Mrs
Thomson, Maj
Veneziano, C
William, G S
White, E
Wilkinson, C B, Major
Wright, T A B, Mr
Walker, P C
Weed, W
Watkins, J
Walter, Mrs
Ziegler, L

LIEUTENANT W. M. SOUTHEY, 1st Beloochis, will act until further orders as Cantonment Magistrate, at Karachi, in addition to his military duties, *vice* Colonel H. B. Jacob, on leave, and be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military Cantonment of Karachi. He is also appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territory of the Government of Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Edenbridge, 1,657 tons, Captain W Wilson, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain E Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (5th May), with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Adowa, 1,347 tons, Captain F Paten, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo, and 640 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Terra, 1,778 tons, Captain V Peterson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,789 tons, Captain Kassovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd April), via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE s s Viceroy, 1,386 tons, Captain G S Dale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal (30th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Lanark, 1,973 tons, Captain W B Cross, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hall, Mr Mitcuell, Mr Carter, Lt Prickard, and Mrs Beddy.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain W L Stewart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Sister Rose, and three others, and 10 deck.

THE s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Lawrence M Rodrigues, Mr Hirjee Mowjee, Mr and Mrs Naserbhoy Noormahomed and 192 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from Calcutta, (17th April), via Coastports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Low, Mr Palmer, Mr Hawke, Mr Thornhill, and two others, and 20 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2102 tons, Captain W. Frame, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col W S Hore, Mrs Hore, Mrs Sandilands, and child, Miss Birch, Mr W H McCann, Master W H McCann, Mr H L Wright, and Mr Geo I Hill.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday by Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator from Trieste and Brindisi :—Capt and Mrs Newport Tinley,Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mrs Cormak, Capt Bergugliau, Mr Schuster, Mr Hidmann, Mr Matzen, Mr Scrinzi, Mr Batty, Mr D Doctor, and Mr M D Doctor. From Suez—Mr Maler. From Aden—Mr and Mrs Peres and infant, Miss Peres, and Miss A Marques.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Cathay, 1,873 tons, Captain A Symons, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Miss McCurdy and companion, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr and Mrs B S Poche, Dr E Brainaid, Miss Horn, Mr Mahomed Esmally, Mr Goolam Hassan, Mr Esmal Nethaj, Mr Goolam Mahomed, and Mr Ebrahim Moosa. For Melbourne—Mr Bryan. For Hongkong—Mr Langly. For Colombo—Mr Haughton, Mr N S deSilva, Col and Mrs Rennick, Mr Walcott, Mr W H Cowan, and Mr C H Hill.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Danby	1465	Balmer	A	R Brothers.
„ Chamois	1347	Rolands	B	R Brothers
„ Clan Forbes	1597	Roberts	D	F Muir & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
„ Adowa	1347	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Ataka	237	Bement	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Manitoba	1386	Euwright	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Larnaca	1492	Gardner	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Germania	1948	Thomas	N	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Albion	2372	Race	O	Ralli Brothers
„ Safari	1432	Asthausen	P	F Heyer & Co
„ Edenbridge	1657		Q	B Craig and Co
„ S. Berkhud	157	Williams	(30 tons crane.)	F Muir & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
„ Asama	2449	Smith	2	K Nixon and Co
„ R Rubattino	3024	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
„ Cathay	1873	Symons	4	P & O S N Co
„ Madura	1273	Jones	6	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Europa	..	......	9	K Nixon & Co
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
„ Arab	2722	Newey	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Bjorgvin	1786	Reimers	15	Bombay Co
„ Lanark	1973	Cross	16	W &A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Bencoora (s)	Britten	Calcutta, April 17.
19	Thisbe (s)	Kassovich	Shanghai, April 18.
	Kohinur (s)	Wright	Calcutta, April 22.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, May 5.
	Viceroy (s)	Dale	Natal, April 30.
	Indra (s)	Leslie	Port Said, May 7.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, May 3.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Cathay (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	Cy. of Edinburgh(s)	Frame	Liverpool.
	Edenbridge (s)	Wilson	Hamburg.
	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar, &c.
	Lanark (s)	Cross	Liverpool.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Adowa, Captain Paten, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Thisbe, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Vera, for Port Said.
„ Athalie, for Hamburg, Havre, Hull & Antwerp.
„ Terra, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Bjorgvin, for Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
„ Tanjore, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Ruthenia, for Liverpool.
„ Madura, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Shaik Burdhud, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
15	Bengal s	Barratt	London, April 14.
	Deepdale s	Sharp	London, March 25.
	Mirzapore bq	Manson	Rio Janeiro, Feb 14.
16	Rajpootana s	Mackiniay	Bombay, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.—Steamers Chanda, Legislator and Arratoon Apcar, ships Forteviot and Ardenclutha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—22 cases umbrellas, E Mahomedally ; 14 cases soap, E Russooljee ; 4 cases tobacco, H Sheriar.

Roumania s—4 cases silvered plate glass, S Mamoojee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—52 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 80 packages provision, &c., Treacher and Co ; 16 cases quinine, 4 cases camphor, and 4 cases paper, S A S Dawood ; 27 cases paper, A. Keekabhoy.

Chyebassa s—64 kegs paint, A Abdoolhoosen ; 35 cases color, and 24 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil, A M Hassonally ; 100 drums linseed oil, and 4 kegs paint, M A Hoosen ; 4 cases confectionery, M M Vullejee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—750 cases candles, Lyon & Co ; 10 cases matches, Owen & Okell ; 150 cases window glass, A M Ebramjee ; 150 cases candles, A H G Hoosen ; 8 cases pot paper, H Mahomedally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—20 cases lanterns, &c, E Peermahomed ; 5 cases saline glass, Shamjee Lilladhur ; 4 cases pianofortes, Marcks & Co ; 5 bales tissue paper, H Baboojee ; 11 bales tissue paper, F A Davur & Sons ; 6 cases glass ware, A H Tyebally ; 12 bales tissue paper, V Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—5 cases writing paper, A. Keekabhoy.

Elektra s—5 cases gold paper, H Jewabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kirby Hall s—90 barrels mineral oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

Roumania s—24 cases tobacco, C Julalbhoy & Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

White Cross s—14,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 11,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

Lanark s—200 bales cotton fly Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Kirby Hall s,—48 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 80 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales wool, Jadhowjee Cara ; 150 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.

Ruthenia s,—14,900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—2,520 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 15 cwts ivory, N G Hoosen ; 36 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 25 tons linseed oil, Thos H Moore and Co ; 165 cwts blackpepper, H S Soomar ; 9 bales hides and skins, G R Allybux ; 3½ cwts ivory M Goolam Mahomed ; 12 bales hides, A Peerbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Annie Barrow s—750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Albion s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

Larnaca s—3,200 cwts wheat, E, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,485 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Arab s—781 cwts mustarseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Germania s—319 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri ; 709 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Rheinfels s—55 bales cotton Durst Hosli and Co ; 100 cwts myrabolams, Otto Martin.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ataka s—530 bales cotton, E. Spinners and Co ; 640 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, J. Fischer and C .

Ionia s—1,200 cwts myrabolams, Volkarts Bros ; 680 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 456 cwts linseed W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Terra s—1,430 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 530 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Thisbe s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 990 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 385 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 440 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—1,000 cwts castorseed and 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Thisbe s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 200 bales cotton, 1,501½ cwts linseed and 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 350 cwts rapesed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co : 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 10,012½ cwts castorseed and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arab s—26 bales cotton waste and 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—11,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 2,812 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattina s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—15 cwt sharkfins, D Mowjee ; 50 cwts sharkfins, H M H Esac Ellias ; 50 bales twist, The Khatan M S and W Co : 6 cwts fishmaws, R Fazel ; 68 cwts sandalwoods C Ebram and Co ; 75 cwt- sharkfins, 15 cwts fishmaw, and 2 cases bird feathers, J M Sawjeebhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—21 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 8 Chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—182 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co : 150 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 13 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation,1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·604	W	4	113·0	90·6	27	..	1·82	—1·56
Agra	29·631	S W	5	113·5	90·4	21	..	0·82	—0·68
Cawnpore	29·643	W	7	112·0	87·1	41	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·597	W N W	6	114·4	82·8	17	..	1·46	—0·73
Jhansi	29·632	N N W	3	113·	90·3	20	..	1·42	—0·10
Jacobabad	29·621	S E	4	117·6	81·7	32	..	0·10	—0·64
Karachi	29·746	W S W	14	92·0	80·7	73	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·711	W	8	106·8	87·0	43	..	1·59	+0·38
Deesa	29·790	N E	11	107·4	81·2	64	..	0·55	+0·02
Rajkot	29·839	W	16	104·9	74·2	76	..	0·45	—0·11
Veraval	29·839	W N W	13	86·1	79·3	85	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·735	W	13	104·9	80·6	44	..	0·74	—0·21
Indore	29·762	W	5	102·1	74·6	45	..	0·92	—0·12
Saugor	29·689	S W	5	109·4	80·6	21	..	0·92	—1·81
Jubbulpore	29·714	W N W	1	109·5	82·6	22	..	2·10	—1·00
Hoshangabad	29·744	S	5	103·5	79·6	27	...	0·59	—1·31
Khandwa	29·765	W	10	104·7	82·8	35	..	0·39	—1·08
Raipur	29·647	W N W	8	112·7	88·4	16	..	0·41	—2·54
Nagpur	29·673	W N W	9	113·9	87·3	19	..	2·38	—0·69
Amraoti	29·722	W N W	7	109·8	78·3	..	..	0·48	—2·02
Akola	29·755	W N W	11	109·6	80·3	28	..	0·27	—2·31
Surat	29·824	W S W	L	106·2	78·1	68	..	0·12	—0·40
Malegaon	29·808	W S W	11	105·3	74·1	84	..	...	—1·81
Bombay	29·873	W N W	12	90·0	81·4	67	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·862	W N W	15	103·0	70·4	50	..	0·82	—1·83
Sholapur	29·781	N N W	12	109·2	77·9	32	..	3·07	+0·26
Ratnagiri	29·855	N W	14	91·4	80·3	61	..	0·04	—1·10
Belgaum	29·850	W	7	98·3	67·8	69	..	8·81	+4·04
Goa	29·886	N N W	13	90·1	81·4	74	...	1·08	..
Karwar	29·877	N E	6	90·3	80·7	75	..	1·62	—2·51
Mangalore	29·897	N W	4	90·3	80·4	75	..	13·79	—7·63
Calicut	29·877	N N W	10	90·2	80·1	76	..	14·61	+0·89
Cochin	29·897	N N E	M	90·3	75·6	91	0·19	24·58	+3·05
Bangalore	29·839	W S W	6	93·2	71·8	82	..	5·61	—2·81
Secunderabad	29·746	Calm.	9	107·8	81·2	47	..	0·36	—3·61
Masuliptm	29·763	S S E	11	96·1	87·5	92	..	0·93	—8·75
Bellary	29·799	N W	11	107·5	82·4	44	..	1·61	—2·36
Cuddapah	29·757	W S W	..	111·3	90·0	43	..	1·01	—7·51
Madras	29·740	S	17	98·3	81·0	86	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·841	W	4	89·7	71·8	89	..	7·14	—2·25
Trichinopoly	29·779	W	8	105·7	81·7	66	..	6·52	—8·13
Negapatam	29·761	Calm.	7	100·1	80·9	63	..	35·14	+0·30
Colombo (19th)	29·892	S W	13	89·5	82·5	73	..	54·78	—4·62

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased all along the West Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin, but has decreased in all other places. Readings are relatively high on and off the West Coast and low in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and Deesa, southerly at Jacobabad, Hoshangabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been moderate to strong in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Ajmere, 18 at Rajkot, 16 at Khandwa and Akola, 14 at Neemuch, Nagpur, Sholapur and Bellary, 12 at Calicut, and 10 at Allahabad and Karwar. Except at Rajkot, Khandwa, Bombay, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature exceeds the normal average everywhere. The highest maximum was 118° at Jacobabad. Nights are rather cool at Indore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Cochin and Coimbatore, and generally hot in other districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Rajkot, Veraval, Nagpur, Malegaon, Goa and Karwar. About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin. Weather is rather damp and cloudy on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency and a few local showers are not unlikely. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather in the Arabian Sea, far to the south-westwards of Mangalore, is squally and probably rainy.

W. SUTHERLAND,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The barometer has fallen briskly in parts of the Punjab, and changed by small amounts elsewhere, but general distribution is unchanged. Winds are also generally unaltered in direction and force. Temperature has fallen in Burma and in parts of Bengal and the Circars, but risen generally elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces except Burma, and excess in the Punjab is 9°, North-West Provinces 7°. The principal maxima is Jacobabad 119°, Dera Ismail Khan 118°, and Multan 117°. At Mussoorie and Murree the maxima is 92°, and 18° above average. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and in the north of Bengal, and light local showers are reported in parts of the Peninsula. Dust-storms are probable in the Punjab. Continuous rain in Burma and Assam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·776
Temperature of the Air	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of Wind *	NW, NNE, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	275

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 18.

10 p.m.	82·9

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	87·7

LORD DUFFERIN ON TRADE.

THE following is a fuller report of Lord Dufferin's speech at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris than has yet appeared :—

The Chairman (Sir Edward Blount) proposed the "Health of the Ambassador." It was, he said, his pleasant duty to welcome the new Ambassador. It was a curious circumstance that, although Lord Dufferin had served his country in almost every part of Europe, they had never had him in Paris. The speaker concluded a very pithy speech by remarking that British commercial interests would find an able and staunch defender in Lord Dufferin, who had promised the Chamber to serve them as much as he could. Lord Dufferin, in rising to reply, said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In rising to return thanks for the flattering terms in which Sir Edward Blount has proposed my health, as well as for his kindly references to Lady Dufferin, I cannot help feeling that that portion of the chairman's speech which has evoked the deepest sympathy are the eloquent expressions of regret for the late ambassador. United to Lord Lytton by the ties of long-established friendship, it is most gratifying to me to hear how all his eminent qualities have been appreciated, whether political, social, literary, or artistic, and especially by those of his own countrymen whose residence was in Paris. Endowed with real genius and literary talent which acquired for him at an early stage of his career fame as a writer, Lord Lytton was a most consummate and conciliatory diplomatist. He was still more admired for the amiability of his presence, the charm of his manner, and, above all, for his exceedingly tender and affectionate disposition. Ladies and gentlemen, this is certainly not the occasion, and I am the least qualified to pronounce a eulogy upon the late Ambassador ; but it will be my endeavour to show my appreciation of his character by not only following the relations he established with the French Government and society, but in evincing the same solicitude for the objects in which this distinguished company is more immediately interested. In former times the functions of an Embassy were understood to be purely political, and questions of trade were thought unworthy of the smart young gentlemen who formed part of the Diplomatic Court. In modern times a very proper prominence is given in entrance examinations to political and economical subjects. Every year the secretaries of all our Embassies are required to produce an elaborate commercial report, a duty which, as I have been able to judge, is carried out with zeal and diligence. Every week in foreign Embassies our attention is drawn by the Foreign Office to questions affecting English trade with other countries, and at all events in this country our staff has been increased by the appointment of a commercial secretary, whose ability and experience places our Embassy in a favourable position to discharge its important duties. Well, ladies and gentlemen, this is as it should be. The chief function, however, of an Ambassador, as I understand it, is to preserve peace, not only peace between two countries, but also as far as it lies with us and as far as our influence can tend, peace among all European Powers. For war is not only a particular, but also a universal, misfortune. When it breaks out in one place nobody can tell how far the contagion will spread, and Talleyrand never had a deeper sentiment than when he said : "Apres tout il faut etre bon Europeen." Ladies and gentlemen, I remember once witnessing an imposing military spectacle. I was standing upon a grass-covered mount looking over a sunlit plain. Beneath us 60,000 Russian troops were manœuvring! Such an exhibition of pride, pomp, and the circumstances of war made one's heart beat and one's cheek flush with emotion, and it was almost with a sign of compunction that I remarked to the ruler and master of all these beings who was standing beside me that the leading object of my existence was to render all these troops and the preparations and expense they gave rise to as null, void, useless, and profitless as possible. Well, gentlemen, where do you find a more powerful ally for the attainment of this object than in the multiplicity of international exchanges ? I do not say that they will do away with war altogether. Close relations do not always bring harmony, as many unfortunate married couples—none of whom, I am sure, are present—could testify. But it cannot be gainsaid that commerce makes for peace. It breeds mutual respect and consideration which give rise to amity and friendship. There is also a probability that on either side of the frontier there will come into existence communities whose vital interest it is to promote peace. Unfortunately everybody is not convinced like England of the wisdom of the policy of free exchanges, but although the currents may be contrary the deeper and more permanent tides are with us. This may be seen in many ways ; in the progress of civilization, the opening of new markets, the advance of science, and the development of mechanical invention. Again, there is a more frequent application of European concert in dealing with the slave trade and with cholera, in the common war against crime through extradition, in the alacrity with which on the occasion of a recent crisis the Bank of France came to the assistance of the Bank of England, in the greater readiness to resort to arbitration, in the manifest apprehension of the horrors of war under the new conditions in which it would take place, and above all in the revolt which is growing against further extension of the system of armaments which is stifling industry and progress. I am not so oppressed with my own responsibility as Ambassador in this respect that I have not sometimes thought it advisable to devise a new method for declaring hostilities. In former days a declaration of war was conveyed with great ceremony, by heralds of the King and trumpeters. In modern times it is conveyed in a curt and often ungrammatical telegram. Now, my idea would be to erect two lofty gibbets on the frontier, and with due pomp and decorum have the two Ambassadors of the respective countries strung up, and if the instrument were further embellished by the presence of the two Foreign Ministers, the lesson would be all the more striking. In concluding, I have to thank you for the patience with which you have heard my few and imperfect observations, and for the kind reception which you have given to my name.

Several other speeches were delivered.

A MAN WHO SAW ST. GEORGE.

THE patron saint of England has been dead a good while, the year of his death being generally put at 303 of our era. In the general decay of all sublunary things, including human bodies, it would hardly seem possible that there can be yet in existence any portion of a man who had set eyes on a person who died sixteen centuries ago. Nevertheless, says a writer to the *Revue des Etudes Grecques*, the fact of such a phenomenon seems tolerably well established. When Saint George was put to death, under Diocletian, for embracing Christianity, there were present at his martyrdom a number of persons, who were so touched by what they saw that they turned Christians. Forthwith they were all arrested and decapitated at Nicomedia. One of these persons was Akindynos, who became a notable saint of the Greek Church. After his death the churches of the Orient divided among them his remains. A portion of his skull became the property of the church of Saints Comus and Damien in Constantinople. A Russian pilgrim, Archbishop Anthony, of Novgorod, who visited the capital of the Eastern Empire in the year 1200, and who left a manuscript account of his visit, which has come down to us, venerated this relic, and has given a description of it. A silver plate was fastened to the bone of the saint, and on this plate was engraved his name and bust. Four years after the visit of the Archbishop,in 1204, the Latin warriors, the Fourth Crusade took Constantinople, and the spoils of the innumerable religious edifices of the city became the property of the conquerors, and transported to the West, were bestowed there on various churches and monasteries. The piece of the skull of Saint Akindynos was allotted to a Lord of Franche-Comte, long a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. He was, probably a Sire de Vadans. However that may be, the possessor of the relic presented it to the Cistercian Abbey of Rosieres, a rich monastery which is entirely destroyed, but which stood in what is now the canton of Arbois. The piece of the skull was carefully preserved in the abbey of Franche-Comte. It is mentioned in an inventory of the property of the convent made in 1714. In the time of the Revolution the relic of Rosieres disappeared with the abbey and the church. The monks were dispersed, the monuments destroyed, the precious objects sent to the melting-pot. From that time to this nothing was ever heard of the skull of Saint Akindynos until this year, when it was discovered in a remarkable away. The parish priest of a little commune in the vicinity of Rosieres, the Abbe Guichard, an archæologist of reputation, in some excavations he had made among a mass of wook-ashes contained in an old salt-pit, 1m. 50c. underground, found the bone of the saint, with the silver plate still affixed to it. The Abbe Guichard, enlightened as to the value of his discovery by Mr. Gauthier, sent the relic to me. The fragment of skull is a portion of the left parietal fossa. The silver plate, a work of the tenth century, is of circular form. On it is engraved the bust of the saint, with his name written in Greek characters. The figure is that of a young man ; the hair is long, the beard pointed. The plate is fastened to the skull by four little bands of metal and eight nails.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21, the property belonging to R. DIGBY, Esq. of Defence Works, leaving for Aden, the same consisting of round, dining dressing, and writing tables, side boards, screens, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dining room chairs, easy and folding chairs, book stands, teapoys, towell horse, bath tubs, commodes, oil paintings, wall brackets, water filters, lamps, books, &c.

One lot of carpenter tools, and one bicycle.

Terms, cash on or before delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BALES OF YARNS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Soonderdas Shamjee & Co., Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, at their Mills, situated at Foras Road, the undermentioned bales of yarn of different counts on account and at the cost and risk of the following individuals:—

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Kalidas Rukhmichand—

30 bales of yarns, No. 16., of 300 lbs. each.

26 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk and cost of Mr. Sewchund Motichand—

13 bales of yarn, No. 14., of 300 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14.2½, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.

1 strong palanquin office shigram.

1 bay Arab horse, very fast, aged, goes in saddle and harness.

1 bay Arab gelding, 6 years old, believed to be sound, quiet to ride and drive and carries a lady.

1 dun-colour Kathiawar horse, 14 hands, 3 years old, goes in saddle.

1 new boat-shaped landau suitable for single or pair.

1 handsome strong English built phaeton with a pair of handsome strong bay Arab horses and harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. D Macropolo the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Somjee Parpia consisting of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Brussels and velvet, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads with spring mattress, table ornaments, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the administrators and administratrix of the late Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteads, almyras, chest-of-drawers, carpets, and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Police Chowky, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, Brussels carpets, a first rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., table and hanging lamps &c. the property of G. HAGENBACH, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, below Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs, and pictures, &c., the property of W. T. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Sankalia Tank New Road, opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Samuel Essajee, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st March 1891, the following valuable landed property:—

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Sankalia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1850 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of road or passage 9 ft in breadth, on the Eastern side of the said land, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.102 and new No. 13607, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3542 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Jeewajee Jafferjee and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thucker Morarjee Gopaljee, and on or towards the South by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold salt batty or Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the northern side of the Sankalia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of passage or road 9 ft. in breadth, on the western side of the last mentioned land, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, new No. 13,697, old survey No. 282, and new survey No. 1-3542, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sunderdass Mooljee, on or towards the west by a moiety of the said road or passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thucker Kessowjee Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Sankalia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeseer, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 20, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, the stock in trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, glass-ware, crockery, argand and kerosine lamps, etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the late Captain SMITH.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

FILLETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A few cases of fillets, natural India rubber and cotton and woollen cloth foundation and of different sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 roll leather belting, 9 inches.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
5 cases silvered plate glass.
31 coils of rope.
59 drums and 165 kegs paint.
25 cases stout in pints.
31 boxes bitter.
67 cases oilmenstore, consisting of tomata sauce, mushroom, cocoa and milk, tapiaco, pearl sago arrowroot, mustard, ground black and white pepper, golden syrup, green capers kippered herrings, cocoatina, half and one lb. tins Epp's Cocoa, American salmon Anglo-Swiss condensed milk, cornflour, &c.

By order of Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co., and on account and at the risk of Aga Abdool Karim Fala Murzee of Madras—

3 cases Bohemian, German, and Stamboul glassware, Chinaware, painted tea trays, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second hand serviceable open carriage.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 131 of 1892, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., at Bhoosaree Moholla, in the shop lately occupied by Hassunally Lalmeyan, and also at a godown in Khokha Bazaar, the whole stock of hardware consisting of nails, screws, chisels, files, chains, tacks, galvanized buckets, tin plates, window glasses, &c., &c.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER, FIREWOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, firewood and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Rampart Row, close to the premises of Messrs. Rose and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome American organ by Smith's American Organ Company of Boston, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of T. A. BULKLEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, behind the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DELISLE ROAD AT PAREL, CLOSE TO THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Mr. Harry Garthwaite and Mrs. Anne Maria Garthwaite, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Francis Zavier de Remedios, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1888, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 12th day of June, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 721 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 71 and 73, new No. B,-11962 and new Survey No. 6-2840, together with the messuage or dwelling house or chawls of two compartments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2298 and Street No. 402 and 404, all which premises are situate on the west side of the DeLisle Road at Parel, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on on the east by the said DeLisle Road, on the west and north by the property of Govindrao Gungadhur Ranaday, and on the south by the property of the said Harry Garthwaite, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Francis Zavier de Remedios.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansookhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Bicycle, Raglan Safety, with Cushion Tyres, apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

BAR Silver was unchanged in value in London yesterday, at 40⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £69¾ for Fours, and £67 for 4½ per Cents.; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent. dearer at 88¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ cents. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 291,000 ounces of Silver, at 87·85 to 88·40 cents. per oz. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London; but the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Paris quotations came unaltered.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 30 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta and 20 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 3⅜d.; and a lakh of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, at 1-32d. higher; besides which 2½ lakhs of extra Bills were allotted to Calcutta, and a like amount to Madras, at the Transfer rate. The price obtained for the bulk of the Bills is ⅛d. higher than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though lower to the same extent than the extreme rate obtained for extra sales meantime. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-16d.

The Wheat Market was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower, to arrive, at 39s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb.; and, in Surats, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomra kinds, of all grades were higher to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Market closed firm, Surats firm, and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. The day's imports were 7,000 bales.

In the Manchester Market there was a hardening tendency; but the quotations for staple goods and Yarn wired by Reuter show no change from those last received through the same medium at the beginning of last month.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. to 7 5-16 cents; and August Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those for the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	2,000	6,000	1,100
Four days' do.	19,000	24,000	9,200
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,805,000	6,686,000	5,699,300

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the feeling has been steady at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought 1,250 bales, consisting of 500 Indore, at Rs. 158; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 163½; 200 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 166; and Dharwars, at Rs. 178; and 100 Westerns, at Rs. 161 per candy; while the Mills have taken 500 bales, made up of 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 171; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 175½-6; and 50 each of Morbi, at Rs. 171; Oojein, at Rs. 165¼; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 171 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, but with purchases for export upon only a small scale. Prices of *Pessy* are one anna lower, while for *Delhi* Wheat they have advanced half an anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	5-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...........	„	5-0-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„	5-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-14-0	„
Hard Red......................	„	4-12-0	„

SEEDS.—A moderate business has also been done in this market, with a steady feeling, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	13,704	bales.
Wheat..	127,561	cwts.
Linseed	25,030	„
Rapeseed	11,996	„
Poppyseed......................................	1,170	„
Groundnuts	1,648	„
Castorseed	6,437	„

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Beeswing (s), ready for loading, has been fixed at 15s. per ton, for two Mediterranean or Adriatic ports.

MONEY.—As might have been anticipated from the recent Returns of the Bank of Bombay, the Bank's rates have been reduced this afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and there having been no enquiry for remittance, the rate rose to 1s. 3 13-32d. without improving the demand. Of three months' sight Credits a moderate amount was placed, and Gold sellers again appearing in the market, though to a lesser extent than before, rates also advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 3 17-32d., at which we heard of nothing further coming out, and we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 3⅜d.
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 3 15-32d.
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3 17-32d.

The usual weekly official Statement of Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 18th May, 1892..........	Rs.	1,83,05,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	28,49,000
	Rs.	2,11,54,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	18,01,000
	Rs.	1,93,53,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals..........	„	38,77,000
	Rs.	2,32,30,000
Last week	„	2,36,63,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a slight recovery from last evening's final rates for Fours; 108 15-16 having been quoted for Money, 108 13-16 for the settlement on the 30th inst., and 108 11-16 for the June account; and these were the closing rates for Fours, with buyers thereat for both the accounts. 105 is still the nominal price for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Beyond an advance of Rs. 10 per share each in Oriental and Queen Cotton Mill shares, there has been no movement in this or Press Scrip to-day. Bombay Fire Insurance shares are Rs. 15 down; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 25 higher, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

The Mauritius Mail for Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about noon on Monday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	4	10 p.m.	38	18
Teheran	19	2	12 p.m.	..	
Suez..................	19	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 19th May, 1892.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	26	–	2
„ Kurrachee	..	10	–	1
„ Madras	..	25	–	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SLATER—May 19, at Bombay, Mark Thornton, infant son of E. M. Slater, of the Bank of Bengal, aged 4 months and 19 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GWYNNE—May 15, at Dalhousie, the wife of J H Gwynne, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

ROSE—May 7, at Murree, the wife of Captain C S Rose, Royal Engineers, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

IT is somewhat startling to hear that Orthodox Hindus have come to the deliberate conclusion that the only chance of rescuing the lower castes—"the slums of Indian society"—from their degradation lies in their conversion to Christianity. The suggestion is boldly made in the important report drawn up by the Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, the Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, at the instance of Lord Connemara, on the economic progress of that Presidency during the last forty years. The conclusion arrived at by this native gentleman is that the condition of the people in India in the last half century indicates a considerable improvement, though the great majority of the population, as judged by a European standard, is very poor. Mr. Hume's view that the country is going to the devil finds no countenance in this exhaustive and impartial report. The advice that the outcastes should become Christians with a view to better themselves, shows that the Dewan Bahadur sees things from an impartial standpoint. It is not by any means a counsel of despair. It suggests itself to him as the best solution of the problem created by the persistent survival in the present Hindu society of ordinances which had their origin thousands of years ago, when a small colony of a superior race found it necessary—to prevent itself from being swamped by barbarism—to raise a moral barrier between itself and the surrounding races. The descendents of the latter are still the pariahs of the Hindu system, and while within it they must remain so. To rise they must leave it and become Christians or Mussulmans. This view is set forth by the Dewan Bahadur with philosophic acquiescence in what appears to him to be the only remedy for the social and racial inferiority which he deems it desirable to remove. The position of the outcastes is not worse now than it was in the past; it has even improved—as the general condition of the country has undoubtedly to a greater extent improved during the last forty years. In South Arcot a third of the Pariahs now possess land; in Chingleput twelve per cent. and in Tanjore less. But the majority are still in a wretched and degraded position, and must remain so if they are not brought under educational influences, which the Dewan Bahadur considers should be combined with missionary enterprise. In other words, their great need is a new faith, which will deliver them once for all from the abject belief that they are the dirt of the earth, fit only to be trampled on by men of a superior race. He goes on to state that the lower castes are already finding out that within the pale of Hinduism they can never make any real progress; they are in several parts of the Presidency going over to Christianity. A correspondent, writing to the Madras *Hindu*, expresses himself in the same sense, confirming the Inspector-General's conclusion that the elevation of the lower castes can only be effected by their conversion to Christianity. "All educated men who have given the slightest attention to the condition of the masses," he writes, "ought to welcome the endeavours of the missionaries to convert the lower classes of the Indian population." He is careful to point out that this change of religion is not recommended "on account of any spiritual benefit that Christianity may confer, for there is as much vice and unrighteousness amongst Christians as there is among any other religionists," but simply to secure the social elevation which comes in its wake. "The educated Brahmin that will not allow his coachman to enter his house, for fear of pollution, will shake hands with a convert who was three months ago the coachman of John Tomahawk, and who in consequence of his conversion to Christianity holds a snug Government employment of Rs. 50 per mensem."

If a snug Government appointment is necessary to complete the social rehabilitation of a converted coachman, it is to be feared that the regeneration of India which "T. V. S." counts upon as the result of the conversion to Christianity of the Indian masses, will be a very slow process indeed. Government appointments are never given to converts as such; indeed it may be safely said are never given to converts at all. Be this as it may, the writer has no fear that in becoming a Christian the Hindu outcast will become less "patriotic"—the patriotism of a Pariah must be indeed disinterested. The many instances of the sympathy, earnestness, and patriotism of the Native Christian community known to the writer, convinces him that there need be no apprehension on that head. The desire to see the masses converted into self-respecting citizens, supplies, however, only part of the motive force which animates the vigorous letter in which this view finds expression. Antipathy to Brahmin pride, resentment at the Brahmin assumption of ineffable superiority of race and caste, find expression in every line. The editor of the *Hindu* appends a note—"This is strong, but we believe there is a good deal of truth in it"—a brief but very significant expression of concurrence, which is in itself remarkable, and significant of the new spirit abroad in India. For what does "T. V. S." say of the Brahmins? He begins by stating that he wrote some time back to a reform paper to charge upon the tyranny of the Brahmins the social degradation of the large mass of the Indian population. The conductors of the paper considered it blasphemy to say anything of the kind; he bowed in silence. But now when the Inspector-General of Registration, whose orthodoxy is unquestionable, has after careful consideration come to the conclusion that it is by their conversion to Christianity that the masses can be raised from their abasement, he has a right to express his concurrence in that view. The Brahmin, in his anxiety to lord over the entire human race, finds now that the time will come when he must let go his hold or be himself mastered and trampled on in his turn. "The horse is no longer the willing animal he originally was. With starvation and insolent treatment, the animal has lost temper, and the final struggle will show that the master is nowhere in evidence." This Hindu reformer ascribes the despair—from which he hopes his countrymen will seek refuge in Christianity—to the ascendency of the Brahmin caste. For the Brahmin intellect, which European observers have always regarded with a respect not unmingled with envy, the Hindu iconoclast entertains supreme contempt. The accumulated wisdom of three thousand years, he scornfully observes, has filtered down till it is applied to the fomentation of quarrels amongst themselves, as to whether the Vadagatais have a right to torches in their processions or not. "The race of Brahmins, once the pride and glory of intellectual India, is steadily and with unmistakable step going down the scale."

Here we cannot follow the critic, who suffers his indignation to get the better of his judgment. He is utterly mistaken in supposing that the most intellectual race in India is played out. Far otherwise; it will lead in the future, as it has ruled in the past; but in a different way. The Brahmins, whatever their faults and failings, are unquestionably the most highly educated of any section of the people of India. They have not shut out the light of modern education; they have profited by it largely in recent years, and there is good ground to hope that they will profit still more by it in the years to come. We do not believe that the Brahmins are "doomed," though no doubt their claims to ascendency must undergo considerable modification. The writer is more justified in holding, as he does, that there are many conditions favourable to the expansion and growth of the non-Brahmin classes, to whom he looks for the regeneration of India. They are not prohibited from seeking improvement and new ideas in foreign travel; they are not prohibited from taking food necessary to give them sustained energy; they are not, as he scornfully observes, consumed by a false pride in their own superiority. Indeed his lower caste countrymen have in his view so many of the elements which make for advancement in the social scale, that if they could only free themselves from the Brahmin shackles while still remaining Hindus, it would not be necessary for the country and themselves that they should turn Christians. But he fears that their only chance of breaking those shackles is to change their religion. This conclusion is in truth a tribute to the strength of the Brahmin influence on all within the pale of Hinduism, though the writer, and the editor who testifies that there is a great deal of truth in what he says, have satisfied themselves that the Brahmin has lost his hold on his countrymen. All the same it is a portent that Hindus—themselves within the fold—should regard with approval, and urge the conversion of the masses of India to Christianity—or, for those who should so prefer, to Mahomedanism—as a means of redressing the social inequality arising from the traditional institutions of Hinduism. This is a portent of great significance and it will not escape the attention of those amongst the Brahmins who have from time to time turned their attention to the claims of the lowly on the consideration of the twice-born. On the recommendation of the Dewan of Travancore, the Brahmin Rama Rao, as the Rev. J. Knowles of the London Missionary Society reminds us, the Maharajah issued a proclamation reaffirming and emphasising the right of the Pariah to walk freely on the public roads, to have access to the courts of justice, to lodge complaints and to hand in petitions, and stating that any official failing to give redress to outcastes would merit the severe displeasure of Government. The present Dewan and his predecessor, both Brahmins, gave the Missionary every facility to get waste lands registered in the names of Pariahs and other outcastes. It is only fair to recognise that there are amongst the Brahmins men of high character and great breadth of view.

WHEN *Capital* asks if no punishment is to be meted out for the scandalous mismanagement of the Himalaya Bank, it gives expression to the belief that is usual when things have gone shamefully wrong that "somebody must be hanged." The bank had a capital of two lakhs, all paid up, and it pretended to have a reserve fund of Rs. 1,30,000, a rather larger reserve than the majority of the mofussil banks have been able to report. Its operations were on a scale sufficiently limited to be in keeping with its capital; but while the extent of its business was not unsafe, the quality was as bad as bad could be; and it is impossible to read the liquidator's report without feeling that there was gross and culpable mismanagement. The paper position of the bank was satisfactory enough, though when we find that it was paying on fixed deposits up to a maximum of nine per cent. we are reminded of one of the besetting sins of the mofussil banks, some of which, in an insane competition for accounts, are in the habit of allowing interest which few banks can afford to pay, and which no prudent depositor should expect to receive. However, taking the accounts as they stood last August, and regarding the assets presented in the balance-sheet as valid, liabilities amounting to Rs. 20,84,172 would have been met by assets amounting to a little over twenty-five and a-half lakhs, thus satisfying all claims, and giving the shareholders a return of their capital. But the balance-sheet was a mere paper balance-sheet, and was worthless as an indication of what the bank had to meet its liabilities with. First of all the overdrafts amounted to the excessive sum of nearly eleven lakhs, and of these the liquidators look upon nearly nine lakhs as irrecoverable, leaving a balance, which the liquidators cautiously describe as "not good, but hopeful," of a little under two lakhs. Banking such as this, if the world had only known of it, would have added enormously to the attractions of Mussoorie, for it virtually meant that money was to be had for the asking by people who had nothing to pledge. The loan and cash credit account did not show up quite so disastrously, but it was bad enough. The aggregate was Rs. 12,83,000, of which the liquidators estimated Rs. 8,70,000 was bad and irrecoverable, leaving a "hopeful" balance of a little over four lakhs. Even in the discounting of bills, trivial though that department of its business was, the Bank seems to have acted on the principle that the object of banking is to lose as much as you can for the benefit of an impecunious *clientèle*. Here, out of Rs. 11,585 worth of bills discounted, no less than Rs. 9,664 are estimated as bad and irrecoverable. This is banking *pour rire*, out of which some of the bank's customers have derived amusement and much else, and which would be a huge joke if the game had been played with mere counters instead of with other people's rupees. Nobody seems to have been unsubstantial enough to be sent away empty-handed. Anybody's bills were good enough to discount; anybody's credit was good enough for him to be allowed to overdraw his account to any extent he liked; the man of straw was as welcome a security as the man of substance. Indeed, to argue back from the result to the cause, we should say that it must have been the bank's rule to avoid any man with a rupee to his name. The penniless were filled with good things, and the rich—if they ever came that way—were sent empty away. That is a finely euphemistic expression in the liquidator's report wherein they say that "in the case of personal securities the position of the sureties in most cases will not justify our taking legal action." The people who are least entitled to pity are the shareholders, who have lost every pie of their capital, and who richly deserved it for allowing the affairs of the bank to be at the mercy of an idiotic management. The depositors, who are promised four annas in the rupee, and who stand for eighteen and three-quarter lakhs in a total liability of over twenty lakhs and a-half—are entitled to just so much sympathy as usually falls to men who have put their money at the disposal of fools and worse folk. Some of them, at all events, must have known what was going on; and others, who trusted their money to the bank because it offered them nine per cent. for their money, took their chance, and they have small right to complain if the chance has gone against them.

THE beginning of July is indicated by the *Morning Post* as the time fixed for the General Election. Sir Algernon Borthwick, the proprietor of that paper, is Conservative member for South Kensington, and has doubtless the best information on a matter of such personal interest. The somewhat vague declaration of the *Times* that the Elections will take place after the close of the Session does not necessarily imply that the appeal to the country will be deferred until August or September, as at first sight it seems to do. Three weeks ago there were many indications that this Session will not extend to the usual limits. One of the chief Unionist organisers in the Midland Counties had received an intimation from head-quarters that the date of the dissolution would depend on the disposition of the House of Commons on reassembling at Easter. If the members were resolved to settle down to business, and to answer to the calls of the Whips the Government programme would be proceeded with; if this were not so the Government would proceed with the Indian Councils Bill, the Small Holdings Bill, and the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill, and drop everything else, so as to dissolve in July. We seem to be in presence of this latter alternative. The Councils Bill has passed, the other two Bills are not contentious, and will doubtless pass without difficulty; but nothing is heard of the Irish Local Government Bill. In his recent speeches, Mr. Balfour, the putative father of that measure, made no reference to it. The leaders of the Opposition, who derided it when first introduced, have not even mentioned it in any of their recent platform addresses. It is true that Sir James Fergusson a month ago stated in a speech to his constituents that the Government would not play into the hands of their opponents by going to the country with pledges unfulfilled, or a truncated programme. But at that time Mr. Stanhope was stating that "before the year was over their heads" the elections would be decided, being evidently under the impression—shared apparently by the Postmaster-General—that the Session would extend over the usual term, and the elections take place in Autumn or in November. The members of the House of Commons on reassembling after the Easter holidays proved listless, and evidently had their thoughts elsewhere. There was no prospect of carrying the Local Government Bill through a jaded House. The disappearance of that measure leaves Parliament with little or nothing to do, and the Session can easily come to a close in June, so that the elections may take place in July. When the Crown is about to dissolve Parliament on the advice of Ministers, it is prorogued on a certain day, and on the evening of that day the dissolution is effected by proclamation. Writs for the elections for the new Parliament are issued the same night, and they must be returned within thirty-five days. The new Parliament must assemble within thirty-five days of the dissolution of the old, unless it be prorogued by proclamation to a later date. The cost of a General Election is usually estimated at a million sterling, which is provided by the great political parties, the candidates, and their immediate supporters. The indirect cost to the country in the partial stoppage of business is probably more than as much again. If India had Parliamentary institutions, the cost of a General Election on the English scale in proportion to population would amount to some ten crores, and the indirect cost to some twenty crores more.

COMMENCING this day week the English mail steamers will leave Bombay on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the local collection closing at 3-30. After to-morrow, therefore, our *Overland Summary* and *Weekly Budget* will be published on Friday mornings.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Naylor, C. S. I., has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from June 1, 1892.

MR. H. BATTY, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, C.S., C.S.I., retiring.

MR. H. BATTY, C. S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., C. I. E., has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, *vice* Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., resigned.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN R. J. BAKER, B. A., M. D., has been directed to take up his appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College.

THE *Daily Graphci* of Wednesday (April 27) contains a reproduction from a photograph of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd of the scene at the opening of the Tansa Water-Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

MR. A. H. M. OSTREHAN, Police Probationer, Ahmednagar, has passed an examination in Law and Marathi.

MR. W. H. LUCK, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Division, Khandeish, has passed an examination in Law and Marathi.

MR. S. HAMMICK, C.S., will act as Judge of Ahmednagar on his return from service under the Government of India.

THE appointment of Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts, and Taxing-master of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A., has been confirmed.

CAPTAIN H. MINCHIN, Cantonment Magistrate, and Magistrate of the first class, Belgaum, has been invested with power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, has been appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PUBLICANS AND OUR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A circular has been issued by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to the District Commanders calling upon them to report cases where publicans have refused to serve soldiers in uniform. This step is taken in view of the authorities refusing to renew their licences.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Hastings yesterday, said he felt confident as to the result of the coming elections. With respect to foreign affairs his Lordship said they were at present absolutely calm.

He deplored the condition of the labour market, and earnestly desired that the workmen should receive sufficient for their maintenance and comfort.

His Lordship said he was in favour of protective measures against countries excluding British products.

LATER.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at Hastings further said that to levy duties on food and raw materials would be impossible, but Government might impose retaliatory duties on luxuries if the nation, by an overwhelming majority, approved of such a step.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON MAY 18.

The Treasury to-day purchased 291,000 ounces of Silver at 87·85 to 88·40.

DESTRUCTIVE RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred at Ranaghat, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A goods train running through the station was turned on to a siding, where there were several loaded wagons. Ten wagons were completely smashed, and others badly damaged. The driver escaped, but the fireman and guard were both injured.

EXECUTION OF THE WIFE MURDERER.

This morning Neroo, the sweeper who recently killed a woman by stabbing her no less than seventeen times, was executed at the Presidency Jail this morning.

DEATH OF MR. W. MELLOR.

News has reached Calcutta of the death, at Naples, of Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Storekeeper of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. He was known as a splendid cricketer and billiard-player, and will be much missed here.

MUNICIPAL SCANDAL AT CALCUTTA.

Rumours have been current lately of abuses by the members of the Municipal Market Committee. It is alleged that some of them have forced dealers to supply them free with bazaar and stores. A Parsee and a Mahomedan are said to be the chief delinquents. At a meeting of Municipal Commissioners this evening the matter will be investigated.

LATER.

The Market Committee scandal ended in smoke. On the motion for an enquiry being put a discussion arose, and the Parsee and Mahomedan members, specially referred to in an article in *Capital* characterised the imputations as malicious falsehoods and courted the fullest investigations. The other Commissioners deemed an enquiry quite unnecessary, and there was an opinion expressed that the offending journal should be prosecuted.

MARRIAGE OF MISS DORMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

Miss Dormer, second daughter of Sir James Dormer, was married yesterday, at Ootacamund, to Mr. J. L. Stewart, 7th Hussars. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dormer, sisters to the bride, and the bestman was the Hon'ble H. P. Verney, 7th Hussars. Eighty guests sat down to breakfast.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY SCHEME.

The *Mail* this evening quotes an unfavourable notice of the Madras tramway scheme from the *Financial News*, and adds that it has been unable to attain any information as to how the share list is filling in Madras and India generally.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The case of Messrs. Jardine and Skinner against their Banias occupied the Court the whole of to-day, the time being entirely taken up by the cross-examination.

Mr. Robertson, one of the assistants of the firm whose line of cross-examination is that assistants have been in the habit of overdrawing their accounts, and consequently were obliged to wink at the defalcations of the Banias of which they were aware. Mr. Robertson admitted frequently overdrawing his account some times to the extent of five or six thousand rupees, but explained that these were private transactions between himself and the Banias, and he was not concerned from what source they found the money.

A SHIPPING DISPUTE.

A case which excited some interest in the shipping community was heard in the Police Court to-day. The Captain of the s.s. Newman Hall charged some of his crew for refusal of duty. They alleged that the vessel was unseaworthy and the food unfit for consumption, and made various statements, acting on which the Magistrate ordered an enquiry.

Captain Petley, Port Officer, on the case coming on to-day, deposed that the vessel was unseaworthy under Section 7 of the Act. The boats were absolutely rotten, and if anything happened to the vessel the crew would be in jeopardy of their lives. The biscuits in the tanks were unfit for food, and insufficient in quantity. The surveyors had not yet completed their survey and he could not, therefore, speak definitely about the condition of her hull. Under these circumstances the Magistrate dismissed the case against the crew who returned aboard pending the result of the survey.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The Hongkong Regiment, under the command of Major Barrow, reached its destination on the 7th instant, all well.

SICKNESS AT OGHI.

Owing to sickness, the troops at Oghi have been moved out from their encamping ground adjoining the Fort to a new camp close to the Jal Pass on the Black Mountain Border.

THE BURMA COLUMN.

The Burma Column is expected to arrive at Chittagong on the 25th or 26th instant. The Indian Marine Steamer Clive has been ordered to proceed to Chittagong in order to convey the major portion of the column to Rangoon. The remainder proceed to Rangoon by a hired steamer, which is now being engaged. The detachment of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, with Captain Rose's force, will leave Chittagong, for Calcutta, on the 27th instant.

MILITARY SOCIETY FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 9.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to allow the formation, at Poona, of a Military Society for the Bombay Presidency under his immediate patronage. The Society will be open to all officers, and its object will be two-fold. It will be a tactical society for the consideration and study of tactics, and it will also be the centre of reference, giving its members access to the current military literature published in professional papers at home and abroad. His Excellency hopes that officers of all ranks will give the Society their cordial support, as experience shows that, apart from other advantages, such organizations help materially in bringing together all arms of the service, thereby fostering that united action and mutual confidence upon which the success of armies depends.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Yorkshire Light Infantry have been posted to the battalions specified:—Major Adamson and Captain A. McFall to 1st Battalion; Captain Rogers to the 2nd Battalion.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE RAJARAM HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 19.

A crowded meeting of the public of Kolhapur was held in the Garud Mandap for sending a memorial to the Council and the Political Agent, requesting that the fees of the Rajaram High School should not be raised. Rao Bahadur Babajirao Savant presided. A memorial was adopted, and a Marathi translation was read to the people assembled.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronold arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, homeward bound, left Suez, at 10 a.m., on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜.

The Manchester Market shows hardening tendency.

7lbs. Shirtings	4-1½
8½lbs. „	5-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-6⅝
2¾ per cen[illegible] Consols	97⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40⅛

NOTES FROM LONDON.

AN occasional correspondent writes:—A good deal of interest has been aroused by the letters of Mrs. Cuthell and Dr. Hamilton in the *Times* on the subject of nurses for India, and it is probable that a meeting will be got up, for which all Anglo-Indians now in England will receive a whip asking them to attend. There is no reason why any organization for the housing and supply of nurses in India for the use of all classes of the community, should be in any sense a charitable organization, but funds will have to be lent and guaranteed. It would be well worth the while of every Anglo-Indian who can afford to do so, to risk a guarantee or loan to start a scheme which, if well carried out, will be the means of saving many lives of our fellow-countrymen in India.

The women's suffrage debate has made that old controversy once more the subject of general conversation. On Wednesday afternoon the Ladies' Gallery was crammed, mostly with ladies of the "progressive" spirit, notably its champion Mrs. Fawcett who received many congratutions on the result of the division—the majority against the Bill being so small that the defeat is welcomed almost as a triumph by enthusiasts for the cause of women voters. The House was not a full one, however, and the numbers showed more an accidental diminution of dissentients than an increase in the number of the supporters of the Bill.

In the May number of the *New Review* appears an article by Mrs. Neville Lyttelton on Englishwomen in India, in which the writer holds a brief in defence of that much misrepresented class. But it would take many articles to dispel the unfortunate and misleading impression made on English readers by Mr. Kipling's stories of the certain vulgarity and uncertain morals of his fellow-countrywomen in India.

RELIEF WORKS IN THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

THE return from the Bijapur District for the week ending May 7, gives the total number of persons employed on relief works at 1,205, involving an expenditure of Rs. 126-4-7. In addition to this an expenditure of Rs. 14-10-4 was incurred on account of 682 children under 7 years of age whose parents were on the relief work.

No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami and Hungund; influenza in some talukas; otherwise public health good. Light showers in Sindgi, Bijapur, Bagevadi, Muddebihal and Hungund Talukas, the rainfall ranging from 1 to 28 cents. Heavy rain in Bagalkot and Badami, the rainfall being 1 inch 43 cents in the former and 1 inch 50 cents in the latter during the week.

MR. J. L. JOHNSTON, C.S., has been appointed District Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

MR. H. WOODWARD, I.C.S., acting Collector of Kanara, has been allowed furlough for sixteen months and fifteen days.

MR. A. STEWART, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to his duty within the period of his leave.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OVER four lakhs of rupees have already been advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in Ajmere-Merwara owing to the prevailing distress.

THE Hunza and Nagar people have all left Srinagar for Gilgit. Dr. Robertson left for Gilgit on May, the 9th, to officiate as Resident during Colonel Durand's absence.

THE outbreak of cholera in Kabul is so severe that all public business has been temporarily paralysed. The Amir has retired to his summer residence in the Paghman Hills, and there will be no longer an opportunity for the durbars at which he so often declared his policy towards outside Powers. With his capital swept by the pestilence, he has a reasonable excuse for retiring to a distance.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN J. W. A. MORGAN has been appointed Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency.

MR. G. M. RYAN will act as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Hexton, on privilege leave.

MR. W. SANGSTER, Inspector of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the town of Karachi, has been granted six months' leave.

MR. F. H. JONES will act as Inspector of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the town of Karachi in the absence of Mr. Sangster.

MR. A. LUCAS, Assistant Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Khandeish, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

MR. JOHN SANDERS MURE has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, *vice* Mr. H. W. Vidal.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE Kharian transport camp for Gilgit has been broken up, and a portion of the followers that were sent on from Kharian had to return from Bhimber, and all that were collected at Kharian have been sent to Rawalpindi, whence they will leave for Gilgit, *via* Murree, on Tuesday next.

A BANGALORE contemporary learns on good authority, that in the distribution of Birthday honours this year, Mysore comes in for a good share. Names prominently mentioned are those of Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan, Mr. Thumboa Chetty, Chief Judge of the High Court, and Colonel Leonard of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

OPERATIONS for the construction of a railway line from Trevandrum to Nagercoil will, the *Western Star* states, be taken in hand very soon by Mr. A. H. Jacob, the Chief Engineer of Travancore, and under the immediate supervision of a Mr. Lloyd, an Engineer of considerable railway experience. The line will have to cross a stretch of some 20 miles, out of the 40, to Nagercoil of rather hilly country, especially the spurs of the Mookinamallah Hill between Trevandrum and Neyattenkarai and two or three difficult bits near Parachalay. Two large bridges will have to be constructed over the Kalamanay and Kulitoray rivers, and several smaller ones.

HONORARY MAJOR EDMOND HENNESSY, a retired officer, formerly of the H. E. I. Company's and later of Her Majesty's Indian Service, died at Bangalore on Sunday, aged 80. He enlisted in the East India Company's service in 1827, and landed in Madras in 1828. He received his commission as Honorary Ensign in 1867 and he retired in 1882 with the honorary rank of Major. He was therefore in active service for 55 years, during which he never once took furlough, and was never, as far as is known, on sick leave.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 3 Europeans, 18 East Indians, 26 Native Christians, 351 Hindus, and 85 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 483 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 278. The deaths are thus classified; 54 from cholera, 8 from measles, 125 from fevers, 70 from dysentery, 49 from diarrhœa, and 177 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 55·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·0 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Trevandrum correspondent of a West Coast paper reports as follows:—"The day on which the holy ceremony of *Thulapurushadanam* was performed, was rendered yet more memorable to the Brahmins. A quarrel ensued between them and the local policemen who were busy in clearing the crowds during the distribution of the gold coins. The Brahmins (I am at a loss to know what for) were recklessly rushing upon Mr. Fergusson, our Acting Police Superintendent who, I was told, has also received one or two peltings with sandy parcels made of plantain leaves amidst a multitude of Brahmins. In return to this daring act, the Brahmins were subjected to very rough handling of the police, headed by our able Inspector Mr. Samuel."

LORD WENLOCK remarked at Palmanair the other day that he believed that a line of railway from the Kolar Gold Fields to Nellore and so to Bezwada was in contemplation by a company; but there is reason to believe that the line in question has never been considered seriously. The representative of a London Syndicate, who came out here some months ago to enquire into the subject, must have seen how hopeless such a line would be, traversing as it would a most poverty-stricken tract of country. We believe that the representative to whom we refer went away far from satisfied with the prospects of such an undertaking. The short line to the Gold Fields will undoubtedly be built by the Mysore Government itself, and will be worked by the Madras Railway Company.

QUITE an epidemic of fires is prevailing at Benares. On Monday night the quarter guard of the West Yorkshire Regiment was burned down. About half-past eleven the sentry on duty noticed that the roof immediately above the prisoners' room in which were four or five prisoners, was in flames. He raised the alarm immediately. The regiment turned out, and hearing the fire bugle several civilians hurried to the place. A company of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry also rendered assistance, but owing to the want of sufficient water, and the defective fire engine, it was not till 1 A.M. that the fire was got under principally by demolishing the greater portion of the roof. Colonel Noyes and Captain Watts, who had come in from the headquarters at Sitapur during the day, to inspect the wing, were on the spot, with other officers. A court of inquiry was to be held next day regarding the origin of the fire. Earlier in the evening a large fire was noticed in the direction of the police lines at Pandipur, and another in the opposite direction, beyond the railway level crossing on the Allahabad road, but further off than the village whither, on Sunday night the troops, on returning from church, had to proceed to put out another fire.

THE Princess Louise is not the only member of the Royal Family who exhibits at the New Gallery, nor the only Marchioness. The Countess Feodora Gleichen is represented by one picture, and the Marchioness of Granby by five.

THERE can be no harm in the expected visit of the Czar to Berlin, and there may be good. The Czar has been in no hurry to return the compliment which "Young Ajax," almost as soon as he became Emperor, paid his Russian relative. Curious stories are told of the Kaiser's visit—how he literally bored with his persistent and somewhat tactless attentions the morose Czar, who loves nothing so much as to be let alone. The Kaiser's precipitate visit to Russia was a pious fulfilment of the old Emperor's dying prayer to his grandson to be "kind and indulgent to Russia." But "Young Ajax" and the Czar have never, as the Americans would say, "cottoned together."

THE present Easter season witnessed the first use of the Manchester Ship Canal for holiday boating trips. The section from Eastham to the river Weaver is available for this purpose. Steamers belonging to a syndicate almost monopolise this holiday business; but we learn that four electric boats are already on the water, and that in the course of the present year there will be quite a small fleet of them. The Thames has led the way with this innovation. It will be news to many people that there are already some thirty electric boats on the Thames above Kew.

THE gigantic work of drying up the famous Zuyder-Zee is at last to be taken up in earnest. The success of the Dutch with the smaller Haarlemer-Zee leaves no doubt that they will prosper in this resumption of their old work of turning water into dry land. Holland is peculiar amongst the States of the world in having in its Government a special Minister of Water ("Staat-Minister fur Water"), who has presided over the commission for the technical arrangements of the drying up of the sea which washes the quays of Amsterdam Hoorn, Enkhuysen, and other old mercantile towns. The commission has estimated the cost of constructing the four dams to be stretched across the sea at 148,000,000 guldens, and a further 42,000,000 guldens for the works at Wieringen. The great task cannot be effected in less than thirty-two years, at the most hopeful estimate. But the result will, of course, far exceed the drying up of the lake at Haarlem, wonderful as that green and brilliant land of farms and gardens now is. The Dutch will add more than 200,000 acres of land to their territory, 190,000 of which are expected to be exceptionally fertile.

AN innovation is talked of which will cause the purple cassocks of the more conservative of the Monsignori in the Vatican to rustle with astonishment. It is proposed to introduce the electric light. There exists already a lift of the newest pattern. In a small closet, hung with red, opening on to the apartment of the Pope, a telephone has been installed. Leo XIII. rarely takes the transmitter into his own hands. That office usually devolves upon the faithful Centrator one of the Pope's nephews.

IN a lecture given at Budapest, before all the General and Staff officers of the garrison, Count Olivier Wallis, attached to the Austrian General Staff, and whose duty it is to make the Russian Army his special study, stated the other day that all the Russian regiments on the German and Austrian frontiers—that is to say, a very large proportion of the entire Russian forces—are already in possession of the new repeating rifle, pattern 1891, with a bore of seven-and-a-quarter millimetres. It is an excellent weapon, allowing of eighteen shots per minute, and is popularly called the "Three Lines Rifle." This announcement has caused surprise, as it was not known that the manufacture of the new Russian rifle was so far advanced. The lecturer also enumerated the innovations introduced into the Russian Army during the last four years, most of which have no counterpart in the Austrian Army. There are, for instance, the cycle detachments of four bicycles for each regiment, and the mounted messengers, ten horsemen to each battalion. Mortar Corps, Train Troops, and Balloon Corps have been formed, and the Frontier Guards have been organised on a war footing. The impression left on the audience was that Russia had made enormous preparations for the day when, by some *coup de force* in the East, she will compel Austria and Germany to close with her.

THE Duc de Broglie cites the authority of eminent critics and judges in favour of the authenticity of the Talleyrand Memoirs. He says:—M. Sorel in the *Temps*, M. Chuquet in the *Revue Critique*, M. Sustane Monod, and M. Farge in the *Revue Historique* have pronounced for it with the weight derived from their comparative study of all documents connected with contemporaneous history, and in support of the same decision M. Pierre Bertrand has brought forward in the *Revue Encyclopœdique* curious details respecting the style of Prince de Talleyrand's composition, which he has been able to gather from many of the Prince's inedited letters published by him. One reason why the Duc de Broglie thinks the authenticity of the Memoirs has been so readily questioned is that after such precautions to delay their publication people expected piquant revelations, satirical portraits, malicious anecdotes. The grave style of the narrative having disappointed this frivolous curiosity, it was only a step to the supposition that everything which would have satisfied it had been intentionally suppressed. The Duc de Broglie thinks it enough to remember, as against such an inference, that, among all the reproaches of every kind laid to the Prince de Talleyrand's charge, that of want of tact and good taste is, perhaps, the only one of which he is acquitted.

WHILE the American gentleman is busily engaged in his researches into monkey speech, a lady correspondent of the *Spectator* at Oxford has written to point out that the "nimble marmoset" has already been the object of similar investigations, and as it would seem with remarkable success. Nearly a hundred years ago a bookseller residing on the Quai Voltaire in Paris, at the sign of the Tower of Babel, published a little book in which the writer made an endeavour to reduce the chatter of this tiny creature to articulate translateable language. More than this the *Spectator's* correspondent keeps marmosets, and is able from her own observations to confirm the Tower of Babel man's discoveries. Thus the peculiar whistle, or ouistiti, from which this little creature has its French name, is described as a long, sharp, piercing sound, repeated two or three times, signifying the want of something or someone, and it happens that this lady had a very young one that always cried "Ouistititi, ouistititi," to the older one for help, if it thought itself in danger. "Ghriii," a long-drawn high tone, is translated in the book into "Come;" and all those that the *Spectator's* correspondent has possessed have thus called her to come to them "Guenakiki" expresses (says the book) terrible fear "Trouakki," violent, despairing grief; Trouagno," intense pain, "Save me;" and a marmoset who had broken its leg thus warned the lady of the fact. "Krrrreoeoeo," often repeated (continues our contemporary's correspondent) means very happy indeed; "Keh," a little better; "Korris" annoyed, disturbed: "Ococo," deep terror; "Anic," feebly and melodiously uttered, means Help! protect?; "Quih," "I want something very much;" "Quoueee" despair of escaping some danger. The latter cry, we are assured, she has often heard all her marmosets make at the sight of anything strange to them, or which reminded them of some known danger. Altogether, it must be confessed that we have here a very fair commencement of a dictionary of the Marmousettian tongue.

CONSUL WAGSTAFF, reporting to the Foreign Office from Riga, notes a new development of Russian trade. It is the export of live lampreys to serve as bait. They are shipped direct from Riga to Hull. The first shipment proved disastrous, the fish not surviving the warm, foggy weather through which they passed. But the second trial proved successful.

M. EDOUARD LALO, who died somewhat suddenly in Paris on Sunday night (24th ult.) will best be remembered here by his "Symphonie Espagnole," for violin and orchestra, which Senor Sarasate has so often played at his concerts at St. James's Hall. Lalo, in fact, was originally a violinist, which instrument he studied at the Conservatoire of his native Lille before he came to Paris to take part as viola player in the chamber quartet concerts founded by M. Armingaud. In 1867, when M. Lalo was 44 years of age, he entered a competition organized at the Theatre Lyrique, and although his opera "Fiesque" gained only the third place, it nevertheless brought the composer into prominence. His popularity was increased by the production of his "Symphonie Espagnole" by Sarasate at the Concert National, Paris, in 1874. Four years later, after the first performance of his opera "Le Roi d'Ys," at the Paris Opera Comique, he received the Legion of Honour, and was accepted in the front rank of French musicians. M. Lalo is said to have been born in 1830, but, according to the register discovered by M. Adolph Julien, he is seven years older, his real birthday being Jan. 27, 1825.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT D. D. THOMSON, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT G. DE S. DE LISLE, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN SHIPLEY, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, at Nowshera.

THE detachment of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, quartered at Pishin, has been ordered to Hindu Bagh.

SIRDAR FATEH KHAN has been granted a direct commission (on probation) to the 7th Bombay Infantry.

2ND-LIEUTENANT H. SPENCER, Royal Artillery, has been posted on first appointment to the 19th Field Battery.

THE soldiers at hill depots in the Bombay Presidency are to be allowed smooth bore muskets for sporting purposes.

LIEUTENANT J. H. LLOYD, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

ORDERS have been issued for connecting No. 5 Tank in the Upper Fort, Purandhur, with the water-supply of No. 6 Tank.

LIEUTENANT C. T. DUCAT, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave of absence for one year.

LIEUTENANT P. H. CUNNINGHAM, Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, for nine months.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE BAINBRIDGE, M.D., I.M.S., has been appointed honorary Surgeon of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. S. GARRETT, Bedfordshire Regiment, attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry, has qualified for final admission to the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer and in charge of the treasure chest at Haka.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain T. E. Dyson, M.B., I. M. S., are placed permanently at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

EIGHT months' leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli Mahals, has been cancelled.

IT has been notified in Orders that soldiers who are not in possession of 2nd-class school certificates are not to be sent to signalling classes to learn Army Signalling.

THE tenure of appointment of Captain W. H. Liddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has been extended to November 1, next.

THE convalescents from the Mhow District, belonging to the "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Hussars, and 2nd Durham Light Infantry, have been sent to Purandhur.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for permanent employment in the Civil Department.

THE term of office of Lieutenant-General B. H. Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, is extended to December 12, 1892.

MAJOR C. W. PARK, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, who has been brought on the established District Staff of the Madras Presidency as a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Burma District.

THE soldier of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, who when out shooting in the neighbourhood of Nasirabad, in February last, shot a labourer in the thigh who afterwards succumbed in hospital to the wound, is to be tried at the Allahabad High Court for attempting to commit a murder.

CAPTAIN H. H. MITCHELL, Army Pay Department, for about nine years Paymaster of the Deolali Depot, and for sometime before that Paymaster of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in this Presidency, has been permitted to retire from the service in India with effect from May 11, subject to her Majesty's approval.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. JOPP, Commanding at Aden, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave to England. Colonel E. V. Stace, C. B., will act as Political Resident during the absence of General Jopp, and Colonel Carruthers, 16th Bombay Infantry, the next senior officer, will command the troops.

THE first class for instruction in Musketry will commence at Deolali Depot, on June 8. The following officers have been detailed for instructions:—Captains How, 1st Worcester Regiment; Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Piers, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; and Beckham, 25th Bombay Rifles.

As some difficulty has been experienced in settling the claims of villagers for supplies and work by batteries on the line of march, the Quarter-Master-General, Bombay Army, has issued a lengthy circular on the subject, clearly laying down rules under which requisitions are to be given, receipts taken, and payments made.

IT has been ruled that the movements of officers to district head-quarters, in view to their qualifying for staff employ, are to be carried out at the expense of the State. Free passage by railway for one charger has likewise been authorised in cases where the distance to be travelled is upwards of two hundred miles.

IT is notified that a sealed pattern of great-coat with detachable cape and hood, for Native Infantry, to be introduced at the option of commanding officers, has been approved of. The price to be paid for the new pattern great-coat when issued on payment, can be ascertained from the Examiner of Army Clothing Accounts.

As the long course of gunnery (officers) will not now proceed to Okehampton, it has been decided to hold there this season two courses in gunnery for Royal Artillery officers, each course to last a fortnight. The first course will commence on May 21, and the second course to commence on July 9. A Gunnery Instructor from the School of Gunnery will conduct the instruction under the orders of the Commandant of the Camp.

THE following officers are undergoing a course of Army Signalling at Poona:—Lieutenants C. M. Andain, 5th Infantry, H. C.; J. S. Richards, 3rd Infantry, H. C.; R. J. Rennick, 1st Lancers, H. C.; H. H. Southey, 7th Lancers, H. C.; T. R. Mallock, the Royal Fusiliers; T. E. Clarke, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; R. E. Watt, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; F. S. Widdicombe, 16th Bombay Infantry; E. Saulez, 8th Bombay Infantry; W. A. Waller, 25th Bombay Infantry; F. J. Wallis, 15th Madras Infantry; and 2nd-Lieutenant J. H. Lawrence-Archer; 15th Western, R.A.

THE following officers have been granted leave:—Major E. E. Swaine, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in extension on medical certificate to October 11; Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, privilege leave for forty days from May 12; 2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Bradshaw, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Australia, for ninety days, on private affairs; Surgeon-Captain R. I. Durrant, in extension, on medical certificate, from May 12 to July 11; 2nd-Lieutenant O. M. J. Da Costa, 20th Bombay Infantry, leave to Bombay to October 31, to study the native languages; Captain S. O. Oweno, 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, Rajkote, to Poona, on forty-five days' privilege leave; Major F. W. Birch, Commandant, Colaba Depot, ninety days' leave to England from the 14th instant; and Lieutenant F. A. Hogton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, thirty-one days' leave to Kassauli, from the 15th instant.

THE following are the prize-winners for April in the Poona District Revolver Club Matches:—

	Points.
Match I.	
Captain Beckham, 25th Bombay Infantry	69
Colonel Carrington, Depy. Qr.-mr-General	63
Captain Carleton, 2nd Royal Lancaster	54
Match II.	
Sergeant Wade, 2nd Royal Lancaster	74
Sergeant-Major Murray, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	64
Sergeant-Major Dawe, Poona Volunteers	63
Match III.	
Jemadar Itto Jadow, 28th Pioneers	75
Subedar Ram Sing, 28th Pioneers	72
Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 28th Pioneers	68
Subedar Jugonath Dobay, 28th Pioneers	68
Subedar Shaik Mahomed, 28th Pioneers	68
Match IV.	
Lieutenant Graham, 2nd Royal Lancaster	63
Lieutenant Foster, 28th Pioneers	64
Lieutenant Kirk, 2nd Royal Lancaster	57
Jemadar Dalchand, 2nd Bombay Lancers	51

IT is notified that when the authorised strength of the submarine mining establishment is complete, the men who came to India before the publication of the new conditions of service, will be permitted to revert to Imperial service provided the War Office is able to provide for their relief; and that the privilege of local time promotion for approved service is extended to these men, *i.e.*, those non-commissioned officers who have served a year in India, will be made corporals, and, similarly, those who have served two-and-a-half years will be made sergeants, provided they are qualified and recommended for the steps. These promotions will have effect from January 1, 1892, or subsequent dates, and will not carry back pay.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

A NEWSPAPER publishes the following account of the Women's Suffrage Bill debate in the House of Commons on April 27:—When a subject has been discussed in the press and on the platform for twenty years or more it is not easy to find anything new to say for or against it. Sir Albert Rollit had, however, this advantage over Mr. Mill and the writers of the last generation—that he could fall back upon the experience of the last ten years with regard to the exercise of the vote by women in municipal and School Board elections. The member for Islington spoke for nearly an hour—clearly, pointedly and pleasantly; so much so, that though the House was familiar with most of his arguments it was not bored. The Bill proposed practically to make the municipal roll and the parliamentary register identical, and therefore excluded married women and lodgers. Sir Albert rested his case mainly upon his own municipal experience, which led him to the conclusion that as women voted with advantage and without detriment in municipal affairs, there was no reason why they should not vote in parliamentary elections, while there were many reasons why they should. Although Parliament had passed many laws for the benefit and protection of women, there was still much to be done, and there were many questions—such as the guardianship of children—on which women were entitled to be heard by their representatives in that House. [redacted] two epigrams in the speech which deserve out. Speaking of taxation without repres Albert Rollit said that "the tyranny of a only multiplied tyranny;" and, allud Married Women's Property Act, he raised observing, "the law has given women the but left men their debts." It was a good s deservedly cheered.

The most remarkable feature of the deba strong tone of Conservatism that ran through the speeches of the Radical opponents of the Bill. Mr. Samuel Smith led the Opposition in a speech of an hour and a-half's duration that would have done credit to a member of the Canning Club. There was much that was true, if nothing that was new, in the member for Flintshire's harangue, which was interspersed with mild jests about canvassing women "for gentle dulness ever loves a joke." Sir Walter Barttelot lent the prestige of his name and voice to the opponents of the ladies; while Mr. Woodall, their old champion, rather let the discussion drop below the level of a first-rate debate by the slow and sometimes inaudible delivery of a string of stale platitudes. Mr. Bryce was the first man of any importance on the front Opposition bench who rose to speak against the Bill; and he, like Mr. Samuel Smith, discovered a hitherto latent vein of Conservatism in his composition. "This was distinctly an experiment," "they had had enough of change lately," "there was nothing in favour of the Bill but sentiment, theory, and abstract doctrine, and, above all things, they ought to beware of abstract doctrine in politics"—these and the like maxims of sound Toryism were hailed with cheers of surprise from the Conservative benches as they fell from the lips of a Radical Professor. Mr. Bryce did not believe that politics would benefit women or that women would benefit politics; they would not add strength or stability to the Constitution; and as for the protection of their interests, they were not a class apart, but belonged to the same classes as their husbands, brothers, and sons. Turning to America (on which the member for Aberdeen is always heard with interest), he did not think the solitary instance of Wyoming, with a sparse population, was to be weighed against the rest of the United States, especially the populous State of Washington, which had recently rejected female suffrage by a large majority. Let some other country make this experiment first.

The two best speeches of the afternoon were those of two of the young parliamentary hands—Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. Asquith. Mr. Balfour's private secretary, as was expected, supported the Bill, and made a better speech than he has hitherto done. Mr. Wyndham's voice is rather high-pitched and wanting in richness, and when he is nervous it is thin and unmelodious. On Wednesday he was quite at his case, and spoke forcibly, even eloquently. He even made a new point; for, dealing with the argument that politics would degrade women, he said that "our hospital wards proved that women had a greater power than men of transcending the brutalities of their surroundings," which elicited an approving cheer from Mr. Courtney, who nodded like a mandarin during the whole of the member for Dover's speech. His other point, that a great many women in these days have no home, being obliged to go forth in search of a living, cannot be very old either. Mr. Asquith, who was called by the Speaker out of ten or a dozen men that rose with him, spoke as he always speaks, with a deliberate and clear enunciation of well-constructed and portable phrases, to the success of which "apt alliteration's artful aid" largely contributes. Thus we had "flaccid fatalism," and "draped in a democratic disguise," and "indelible difference of faculty and function," all of which tickled the ears of the Tory squires; the more so, as the speech, like Mr. Bryce's, was stuffed with old-fashioned Conservative doctrine. Mr. Asquith had really nothing novel to add to the debate, the greater part of which he had not heard; and the success of the speech was due to its language and delivery.

After Mr. Courtney had made a singularly ineffective speech for him, Sir Henry James reminded the House somewhat pathetically that it was twenty-two years since he had first risen in that House to oppose female suffrage. The argument of this veteran politician may be summed up in the phrase which he quoted, "The woman who rocks the cradle rules the empire," and she must pay for that virtual supremacy by apparent disfranchisement. Mr. Balfour summed up a debate, which had fairly squeezed dry a thrice-exhausted subject, with some telling argument. The leader of the House said it was quite impossible for him to attend meetings of the Primrose League and ask ladies to become "dames," to canvass, and to speak for the cause, and then to tell them they were unfit for the franchise and would be degraded by it. "There was also the Liberal Women's something or other," said Mr. Balfour in his casual way—"Federation," suggested somebody—"of which Mrs. Gladstone is the president," interjected Mr. M'Laren: whereat the tired House laughed, and Mr. Balfour disclaimed all intention of making a personal allusion. At last the division bells rang, and the numbers were: For the Bill 152, against 175—an announcement "received with cheers and counter cheers."

A WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING.

A meeting, which was of a very disorderly character, was held on Tuesday, 26 ult., at the St. James's Hall, in support of Sir Albert Rollit's Bill for the Extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to Women. Prior to the meeting a leaflet, signed by Mrs. Alice Scatcherd, Mr. H. Burrows, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, and others, had been circulated outside the hall calling upon working men and women to attend and oppose a measure of class legislation, which denied the vote to married women and deliberately excluded women lodgers. Lady Florence Dixie, who was to have taken the chair, wrote a long letter, expressing regret at her absence through indisposition and explaining her views upon the subject of women's suffrage. Mr. J. H. Levy, who filled her place, declared, in his opening remarks, that though Sir A. Rollit's Bill did not specifically include married women, it would facilitate measures being taken in the future to bring them within its provisions, and he, therefore, thought it was their duty to get the second reading carried. Mr. Levy and all subsequent speakers were subjected to great interruption. A resolution urging upon members of Parliament to support the Bill as "a genuine instalment of justice" was submitted, amid much disturbance, to the meeting, on the motion of Mrs. Morgan Thomas, seconded by Mr. F. Henderson. Mrs. Scatcherd thereupon came forward with an amendment in favour of the inclusion of married women, and affirming that no Bill was worthy of support which did not definitely embody that principle. Mrs. Gray, who described herself as the wife of a working man, seconded the amendment, after which Mr. G. B. Shaw spoke in support of the original motion. He was proceeding to assert that Mr. Herbert Burrows, the leader of the opposition, had been unwittingly entrapped by the Liberal party, when Mr. Burrows advanced hurriedly from the back of the hall, and his supporters, fearing apparently that an attempt was going to be made to eject him, a general rush was made for the platform. A determined hand-to-hand fight issued. The ladies on the platform were greatly agitated, the gentlemen on it coming forward to do battle with their assailants. In the rush the press table was completely overturned and the reporters' note-books scattered about and trampled under foot. The fight for possession of the platform was sharp but decisive, the intruders speedily making good their position. In the struggle some of the brass railings in front of the platform were torn down. When the storm had in some measure abated, the chairman declared the meeting closed without putting the resolution, and left the platform. Subsequently Mr. F. Hammill was elected chairman, and he took the place vacated by Mr. Levy. At first he was unable to obtain a hearing, owing to the noise made by a number of the ladies on the platform. A compromise was, however, effected between the two sections, and Mr. Shaw resumed his address. Mr. Burrows, who was accorded a friendly reception as he came forward to address the gathering, said he had been accused by some present, of breaking up that meeting. The reason he had left his seat earlier in the evening to reach the platform was the fact that Mr. Shaw was making personal allusions to which he (Mr. Burrows) had intended to reply at the conclusion of the speech. He (Mr. Burrows) was, however, seized by the throat by two people at the end of the room and thrown down, and that was the reason that the first meeting had broken up. Mr. Burrows defended his action in opposing Sir Albert Rollit's Bill, for the reason that it ignored the cardinal principle for which women should strive—namely, equality with men in this matter of the franchise. After some remarks in favour of the Bill from Mrs. Sibthorpe, the chairman, who, it is stated, had just been informed that unless the meeting closed another £10 10s. would be required for the rent of the hall, put the amendment, which was carried by a large majority. Three cheers were afterwards given for the social revolution, and the meeting then came to a finish.

WRATH AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE.

The wrath of the Women's Suffrage ladies against the front bench Gladstonians is rising fast. Here is one of them, Miss E Lupton, who has written a letter to Mr. Balfour, in which she talks of Mr. Gladstone himself in language which Mr. Ben Tillett might envy :—

It is apparently written in the book of fate that we are to be sacrificed again this year to the yearnings of Mr. Gladstone's soul for an ideal femininity, and while addressing you as the leader of the House of Commons on the matter, I recognize that as women we have no right to press our claims on any one section of the House, and certainly we shall have very imperfectly learnt our lesson as women if we do not know how to submit to misfortunes, and especially undeserved misfortunes among which we may surely reckon Mr. Gladstone. Last year it was the Scotch mists that came to his aid; this year he has taken refuge among the petticoats of Omphale and is waving her distaff to keep off his enemies. But, indeed, to pursue the Protean shapes taken by the "old man garrulous"—I beg his pardon, the G. O. M.—When he wants to escape those members of the community whom he cannot explain away, would be to exhaust your patience as well as my own.

Lady Florence Dixie is not less emphatic. She has written direct to Mr. Gladstone, and her letter includes the following passage: Thus have you cast away a great opportunity. Unwilling to lose the maid-of-all-work-like services of the Women's Liberal Associations at the approaching elections, you have sought to still by your pamphlet the demand made by the nobler spirits of that band of women, that women's Enfranchisement shall be a plank in the Liberal platform. Willing to accept women to do the dirty work of politics, you dread to invite them to trespass on their "delicacy, purity, refinemeet, etc., etc., by giving them the vote! Ah! sir, can you wonder that many a reader of your pamphlet, friend and foe alike, impelled equally to the conviction of such inconsistency, have exclaimed as they read your words in tones of amusement and derision, "What a grand old Humbug!"

THE SIGNING OF THE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the controversy regarding the circumstances under which Sir Jamsetjee signed the memorial, will you please permit me to point out that your contemporary has confounded what the deputation that waited upon Sir Jamsetjee was supposed to have done, and what irresponsible outsiders may have done. As far as I can understand the different communications which have appeared on the subject, Dr. Bahadhurjee was only concerned to point out that there was no foundation for the charge preferred against the deputation of having used undue pressure, and this, I think, he has satisfactorily shown. It is surely obscuring the real issue now to attempt to substantiate the charge against the deputation by falling back upon the doings of others which the deputation could not have controlled, and for which it cannot be held responsible. As a member of the deputation I may say that Sir Jamsetjee did not make any mention to the deputation of his having been subjected to any pressure or annoyance, and I make bold to say that Sir Jamsetjee himself would be the first to absolve the deputation from the groundless charge thus preferred against them.—Yours, &c.,

ATMARAM PANDURANG.

Chowpati, May 18.

SIMULATED DEATH AMONG ANIMALS.

M. FRIEDRICH KNAUER writes in a Stuttgart paper :—The remarkable condition, involving a suspension of all the faculties, which is sometimes induced in man by inhalation of poisonous gases, a blow on the head, a stroke of lightning, &c., is a normal condition of periodic occurrence among many of the lower animals. In fact, this suspension of organic activity enables many creatures to tide over conditions which would otherwise be fatal to them. For every class of living creature there is a specific temperature best suited to its well-being, and a minimum and maximum temperature to either of which it succumbs; but if the temperature only approach these extremes, its activities are arrested, and it sinks into a state of torpor simulating death. Every year, on the advent of winter, when the food supply is inadequate to the maintenance of the necessary warmth, those animals which do not migrate, or put on a warmer coat, or whose food supply is insufficient, seek some suitable retreat where they roll themselves as nearly as possible into a ball, and resign themselves to a suspension of all their faculties. They lie in a sort of deep sleep, perfectly motionless, and breathing, almost imperceptibly, at long intervals, until the warmth of returning spring rouses them from their long sleep. How does this save them from death? The answer is not far to seek. Respiration is an essential condition of the life of all animals. We can live only so long as we are in a condition to inhale the indispensable oxygen. It is the function of the oxygen inhaled into the system to enter into unstable combinations with the waste products of combustion, to convert the chyle into blood, and to cause combustion of the carbohydrates of the food for the generation of the necessary animal warmth. When no food is taken, the oxygen attacks the accumulated fat and muscular tissue in the system, producing a measure of heat by its combustion, and maintaining the process of respiration—that is, the inhalation of fresh oxygen, and the exhalation of carbonic gas—and consequently of life. An animal exposed to hunger and cold while its faculties are in full activity would perish in a few days. But in the condition of hibernation the functions of its organs being reduced to a minimum, the slow combustion of its accumulated store of fat and muscle, with a greatly reduced rate of respiration, serves to keep the animal alive until the return of spring renews the conditions of vital activity.

This hibernating habit is common to the bear, and to squirrels, and numerous small mammals; nearly all reptiles and batrachians indulge in it, retreating into hollow trees, into holes in the earth, into mud, &c., and falling into a state of torpor which lasts for months. The great majority of insects perish during winter; but some of them, and specially the females, conceal themselves under moss-bark, in the earth, &c., and survive. Leeches and rainworms also sleep through the winter. If this winter sleep endures too long, as occurs sometimes in long, severe winters, or if the previous summer was unfavorable, and the animals went into winter quarters in poor condition, the sleepers awake no more, but pass from a state of torpor to one of actual death.

It is, perhaps, not so well known that animals indulge in summer sleep also. Great heat induces weariness, followed by a suspension of the life activities. This state of summer dormancy is as regular in hot countries as the winter sleep in cold countries. When the streams cease to flow, and the pools dry up one after the other, the animals retreat into their holes and sleep torpidly until the rainy season. It must not be supposed either that summer sleep is indulged in in the tropics only. I have many times observed, in this country, that when small pools dry up in summer, the water lizards, frogs, toads, &c., bury themselves in the mud, and sleep until the next rain wakes them to fresh life. Among mammalia, the tanrek of Madagascar indulges in summer sleep. This arrest of the vital functions, this simulation of death is most remarkably illustrated on the lowest planes of life—the tardigrades or water bears, for example, and some threadworms will remain dormant for want of moisture, for months or even years. Who would believe that water animalcules exist in dry dust? Yet so it is. Their functions are suspended, but with the first rainfall they awaken to new life.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 19.

Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavy, on leave, from Rajanpur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Grier, Capt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Kyna Gali.

MAY 19.

Prickard, Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Rennick, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Wood, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.
Goff, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Harington, 2nd Lt, Burma, R A, to join, to Thayesmyo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 19)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut D B Thomson, I S C.

The services of Surgn-Capt T E Dyson, M B, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C T Ducat, S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Bo Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut G de S DeLisle, I S C.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Br-Surgn-Lieut-Col G Bainbridge, M D, I M S, to be honorary Surgn.

The Rev C A Gillmore to be honorary Chaplain.

The General Order granting eight months' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, to Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, is cancelled.

With the approval of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India the term of office of Lieut-Genl B H Pottinger, R (late Bombay) A Sy to Govt, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Depts, is extended to the 12th Dec 1892.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut P H Cunningham, S C, Wing Officer, 1st Bo Infy, for nine months.

The services of Surgn-Capt T D C Barry, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for permanent employment in the Civil Dept.

Lieut J H Lloyd, 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr John Sanders Mure a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, vice Mr H W Vidal.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F N Hill, M A, acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev A Y Browne, M A, to officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain in addition to his own duties as acting Garrison Chaplain, the Rev C Mayhew meanwhile performing both duties from the 27th May 1892 until the Rev A Y Browne's return from leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F W Wodehouse, acting Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, passed the Political Departmental Examination.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W M Southey, 1st Beloochis, to act, until further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi, in addition to his military duties, vice Col H B Jacob, on leave, and to be a Magistrate of the first-class within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

Lieut Southey is appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay. He is also invested within the military limits of the cantonment of Karachi, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

Mr A H M Ostrehan, Police Probationer, Ahmednagar, passed an examination in Law and Marathi. Mr W H Luck, acting Assist Supdt of Police, Western Divn, Khandesh, passed on the same date an examination in Law and Marathi. Mr R Jefferies, Inspr of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, passed on the above date an examination in Law and Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr S Hammick, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on his return from service under the Government of India, with effect from the date of taking charge of the appointment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr G H Farran, M A, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master of the High Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C E Fox, M A, or until further orders.

Mr Trimbaklal Harkisonrai is appointed, vice Mr Maneklal Nandlal, deceased, to be Assist Public Prosecutor for the district of Surat in such cases as may be made over to him by the District Public Prosecutor of that district.

Mr H Batty, C S, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt H Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the first class, Belgaum, with power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr H S Lawrence, C S, Assist Collr in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Batty, C S, Barrister-at-Law, to be Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in succession to the Hon Mr Naylor, C S, C S I, retiring.

Azam Krishnaji Wasudeo Joshi, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J L Johnston, C S, on his return from leave, to do duty as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col W S S Bisset, R E, C I E, to be Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Col G L C, Merewether, R E, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Surgn-Capt R J Baker, B A, M D, on relief, to take up his appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Woodward, I C S, acting Collector of Kanara, is allowed furlough for sixteen months and fifteen days.

Mr A Stewart, Depy Consr of Forests, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Assist Surgn D E Anklesaria is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr F S P Lely, I C S, on return from service under Govt of India, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, and District Registar, Surat, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat district with effect from date of taking charge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Cumine, I C S, on his return to duty, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, and District Registar, Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri district, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W W Drew, I C S, on relief by Mr A Cumine, I C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara district, till further orders; Mr A M T Jackson I C S, to do duty as Assist Collector, Bombay, and Chief Inspr. of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay; and Messrs G D Panse and L C Crump, Indian Civil Service, to do duty as Assist Collectors, Ratnagiri.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W D Sheppard, I C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara district, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Mr W W Drew, Indian Civil Service.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Vety-Capt J W A Morgan, to be Supdt of Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Ryan to act as Depy Consr of Forests, Sind Circle, during the absence of Mr W S Hexton on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, L C E, to act as fourth grade Extra-Assist Consr of Forests and to attach him to the Northern Circle.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 1st June 1892.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Sangster, Inspr. of Steam Boilers and Prime-Movers in the town of Karachi under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891:—Mr. F. H. Jones, to act as Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime-Movers in the town of Karachi under Section 4 of the Act during the absence of Mr. Sangster or until further orders; and Mr. R. Montgomery to act as a Member of the Board of Examiners under Sec. 20 of the Act vice Mr. Jones or until further orders.

BY H. M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Lakshman Shivaram Kharkar and Janardan Nagesh Kale alias Golapkar Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Thana and Belgaum districts respectively.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. A. Lucas, Assist. Collr. and Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON D. E. ANKLESARIA has been allowed leave of absence for one month.

MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S., on return from service under the Government of India, will do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, and District Registrar, Surat, and be a member and President of the Local Board.

MR. W. W. DREW, I.C. S., on relief, by Mr. A. Cumine, will act as Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Kanara, and be a member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I. C. S., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Bombay, and Chief Inspector of Factories, for the Town and Island of Bombay.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I.C.S., will act as Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Kanara, and be a member and President of the Local Board for that district until relieved by Mr. W. W. Drew.

MR. R. MONTGOMERY will act as member of the Board of Examiners, *vice* Mr. Jones.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

(*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

DR. TANNER moved to add at the end of the clause the following words:—"Provided that any twenty tax-payers of a presidency or a lieutenant-governorship may apply to a Judge of Assize for leave to petition the High Court for the removal of any councillor for corruption, malversation, or oppression, or for persistent disobedience to the law, and the Judge of Assize, if of opinion that there is a *prima facie* case, may give such leave. The petition shall be presented within twenty-one days after leave is given, and shall be tried by the said judges of the High Court, and if they find that any of the said councillors knowingly and wilfully have committed an act of corruption, malversation, or oppression, or persistently disobeyed the law, they may order the said councillors to be removed, and the Governor-General in Council may nominate such other councillors as to him shall seem fit." (Laughter.)

Dr. Tanner proceeded to the table with his amendment, but

The chairman declined to receive it, and put the clause, as amended, to the committee.

A division was challenged, but after the House had been cleared the clause was agreed to.

Mr. Schwann moved in line 26 to leave out all after "declared" to "Act" in line 30, and insert:—"Provided the rules to be framed shall give power to any member of such meeting of council, when financial matters are under discussion, to submit or propose a resolution, and to divide the council in respect of any such financial discussion; the rules shall also provide for the right of any member to enter a protest in writing, which protest shall be duly recorded in the proceedings of the council for the day on which such protest is made. Provided, further, the rules to be framed shall give power to any member at any such meeting of any such council to submit or propose a resolution for the production of papers relating to any question, and to divide the council in respect of any such resolution; any member may enter a protest of dissent from the decision of the majority, and such protest shall be duly entered upon the proceedings of the council." The hon. gentleman argued that it would be a farce to provide that the financial statement should be laid before the council unless there was coupled with it the right to divide, so that it might be seen how each member voted.

Mr. Curson thought that the hon. member had not shown any adequate appreciation of the magnitude of the proposal which he had asked the committee to accept. Dealing with the question of protest in writing, he replied to the hon. member by showing that in the case of financial discussions a protest in writing would be superfluous, because it would be in the power of any member of the council to make a speech, which would be reported, and, in addition, to have his protest recorded. As to the right of protest in the case of questions, he submitted that if the committee conceded this point the real object of the Bill would be destroyed. The restrictions which had been introduced were intended to reserve a certain discretion to the Government of India in the matter. With reference to the general character of the proposals made by the hon. gentleman, he said that they appeared to be even more subversive of the character and scope of the measure than those which he had tried to introduce on the subject of election. The hon. member altogether misconceived the character of the councils of India. They were deliberative bodies, and such they must remain; but the hon. member wished to turn them into Parliamentary bodies more or less similar to the House of Commons. Did this not show a hopeless confusion of ideas on the part of the hon. member? They could not have a Parliamentary system in India. The present government must always be in the majority, because, there being no Opposition to succeed the government as in this country in the case of an adverse vote or other contingency, it could not resign its functions. He believed, therefore, that the provisions sought to be introduced for voting, proposing resolutions, and for divisions would generate nothing but friction between the official and non-official elements in the Indian councils; and none of the proposals which had been mentioned that evening would do more harm, or embarrass, dislocate, and possibly ruin government in India than the proposal now before the committee. The power of unrestricted discussion and division on the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial governments would be most unfortunate. Official members of a Provincial council might be called upon to defend an arrangement for which they might not be responsible, upon which they might not have been consulted, and the decision upon which might have been arrived at by the Imperial government without their knowledge. He believed the hon. gentleman himself must see that his proposals would, if adopted, cause very great friction inside the council itself and also in the financial relations of the country. The object of the Bill in the two main concessions it made was to facilitate useful criticism, and undoubtedly the government hoped by this means to give power of expression to representatives of communities in India which they had not hitherto possessed. The government could not for a moment consent to accept the amendment, and he did not think the hon. member could have an adequate conception of the difference between councils in India and Parliamentary bodies in this country.

Mr. Mac Neill regretted the tone adopted by the Under-Secretary for India, and he did not think the hon. gentleman had urged any arguments against the power of protest. That power was not entirely unknown in Indian administration at present, and he saw no reason why the government could not assent to it in this case. The hon. member in charge of the Bill had shown great readiness and resource in replying to the arguments of those who were fighting for the cause of the Indian people, but from first to last he had declined to make one single effective concession.

Mr. Keay wished to remove the impression that seemed to prevail in some quarters that the Indian councils were only deliberative assemblies or debating societies. They were legislative councils in every sense of the words, and some of them had sanctioned measures of a most oppressive character. The clause under discussion purported to make concessions but really made none, its benefits being whittled completely away by restrictions and conditions. Unless it was amended the clause would be considered a mere sham by the people of India. When they read the debate in this House they would be convinced that this Bill had been drafted for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the English constituencies.

Mr. Morton regretted that the government could not see their way to accept even the mild amendment now before the committee. The more they took people into their confidence the better the country was likely to be governed, and the government might well allow this amendment and show that they were not afraid of any *bona fide* part taken by the people in the affairs of government.

Dr. Tanner protested against the manner in which the Under-Secretary of State had dealt with the questions addressed to him.

Mr. Curzon explained that these councils were legislative councils and had absolute power of speech, of moving amendments, and of voting. The remarks of hon. members opposite were directed only to the financial question.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Dr. Tanner was about to address the House, but as it was now 12 o'clock, the chairman, by the rules of the House, left the chair, and the House resumed

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

The House went into committee on this Bill, but progress was immediately reported.

On the question that the House do now adjourn,

Mr. Balfour said that it might be for the convenience of the House if he made a statement as to Thursday's business. On the Tuesday on which the House separated, he stated that the business would be discussion of the Budget. He had, however, just heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he would not be able to be present on Thursday, as he was confined to his house by sickness; and, therefore, the business for Thursday would have to be changed. He proposed to take the second reading of the Clergy Discipline Bill, but this was not an absolute arrangement, as he could make no pledge on the subject.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past 12 o'clock.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these purifying organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pill's are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affictions, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CRIME.

THE following is extracted from an article signed George Bidwell, and published in the *San Francisco News Letter*:—At the end of their first term prisoners would tell me their plans for the future, for, on account of my planning of the scheme against the Bank of England, I was considered a prison aristocrat. They would tell me that they intended to go to London to steal, and that they would never return to prison, for the accident which first caused their incarceration—there is always an accident—would not occur again. Their minds had been busy, while being punished for their first offence, in planning methods by which they felt sure of outwitting justice in the future. They left, committed crime, and—always came back. During my long incarceration I have seen men thus return three times, and, as they were about going home, I would ask one whether he would not prefer to work and keep out of durance by leading an honest life. "Oh, no, I am going to London and am going to stealing. They won't get me again." "But," I would reply, "that is what you told me seven years ago when you had finished your five years' term." Indeed, occasionally to one who appeared to possess all good qualities outside of his *profession*, with brains enough to stock two Jay Goulds, I would offer to write to friends in this country who would procure him employment, if he would emigrate and promise me on his word of honor that he would give honest labour a trial. But the memories of the illicit delights of the London slums, in which, like Topsy, he had "just growed," overcame all other considerations. The consequence is that he and tens of thousands of like unfortunates become what are called "rounders," passing their lives mostly in prison, and there usually dying, some of them at an advanced age. A word of explanation regarding their "word of honor." As a rule, while English prisoners lie to and deceive the authorities in every possible (and impossible!) manner they tell the truth to each other. It is this that makes all investigations into prison economy and abuses so extremely difficult. About half or more of English convicts are of the class above described, but are composed of various castes, and for them there is no reformation. It is my belief that the most merciful course with such men is to take their heads off at once, but as our Christian civilisation forbids that, they must be kept confined till death, when they would never come into contact with the society whose laws they persistently break.

There is another class of criminals, and, in the aggregate, hundreds, ex-lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers, merchants, and noblemen, who are by birth, education, and associations, gentlemen in their manners and habits, and are equally the victims of circumstances. From want of space, for many examples of this class I must refer the reader to my books "Forging His Own Chains." Many persons have read the work who, finding themselves in an unexpected financial corner, have written to me for advice. I can here give only two instances, hitherto unpublished, where they did not seek friendly advice till too late. Say that a merchant has been labouring diligently for twenty years, and finds himself at the head of a large business. A panic comes. His customers fail to remit promptly. Unexpectedly he finds himself unable to meet to-morrow's liabilities. He has trust fund securities, which have been lying in his safe. For the first time his mind reverts to these. He figures up his resources, and at last argues himself into the belief that he can do no harm to make temporary use of these. He fails, and is branded as a thief, and justly sent to prison. Again, a young man, who keeps the cash account of a large firm, through an indiscretion of some kind finds himself in the middle of the month with all the last month's salary expended. It is too customary to permit clerks in offices to draw against the next month's salary and put a ticket in the cash drawer. He takes 10 dols. and does this: Having this resources to get himself out of a corner, he continues his indiscreet mode of life, and when his salary is due finds it has been squandered in advance. He continues taking and adding the amounts to his ticket in the cash drawer, until he fears some members of the firm may notice it. Then he adds up a column in the cash-book wrong, firmly intending to retrench, and square accounts. But here comes in the danger of the first false step. The chains of vice once fastened, he is too weak to resist. Discovery, disgrace to himself and family, then suicide or a prison result. Such offenders are not irreclaimable, and, it is a crime to put them in the same prison with the former class, where they are certain to be contaminated, for under the present system it is utterly impossible to prevent communication, because the professional criminals are more cunning and have more brains than the average guard. It is necessary that this reclaimable class should be punished. But when that is ended, if they show a determination to reform, every facility should be given to help them to help themselves, but never charity. By permitting surroundings in the form of various temptations, which, directly or indirectly, induce to evil courses, I have come to the conclusion that society is directly responsible for every crime. Talleyrand said that every man has his price. I believe that; but the price is not often in money. I think that the best man in the world would succumb to temptation if it be strong enough, and the attendant circumstances be powerful and favorable.

IS ISLAM THE GOSPEL FOR THE ORIENT

THE history of Islam as a religion, says the *Century*, and the story of its mysterious sway, are yet to be written by some master in the science of comparative religion whose spirit shall be taught of God, and who shall bring to the task both genius and patience in Oriental research. He must be able to read history between the lines of romance, separate sober fact from garrulous tradition, trace back the streams of Islamic thought to their hidden fountains in the desert, and push aside the tangled overgrowth from sources, long since dry, which once gave forth their brackish waters to those who perchance were searching the barren wilderness for the purer and sweeter springs of life. The thought of our time seems ripening for such a true and exact estimate of Islam. A kindly and generous, but firm and inflexible judgment upon this historic problem is rapidly forming. Islam shall have all the credit it deserves; it shall be treated with fairness and calmness and courtesy; but never can it have the place of supremacy it claims; it can never even share the honors of Christianity; nor can it presume to be her handmaid in the regeneration of the East. It has done its work, and left its stamp upon the Orient. Its record is of the earth earthy, although it has cried and fought in the name of Allah. Its fountain head is in the depths of the Arabian wilderness; it has flowed only in human channels; it has hardly risen above the ordinary level of religious standards in the Orient; its ethical and social code is only the rude and vulgar heritage of the desert. Its doctrine of one God, while it is the secret of its power, and explains to a large extent its magic sway, has not saved it. It has given dignity and nobility to the Moslem creed; but a closer scrutiny reveals the broken, distorted, and inferior representation of the ineffable character of God which we have in Islam. It is God environed with human interpretations, modifications, and readjustments to meet the religious and social requirements of the East as understood by a representative Oriental. The Deity is made to sanction what he loathes, and to command a whole system of human formalism. The difference between the Bible and the Koran is the difference between the divine and the human.

What shall we say, then, of the mission of Islam? What is its significance as a factor in the religious history of the world? Why was it so quickly recognized and so readily admitted to the place of power it has held in human affairs? What has it done for mankind? It has at least saved the Orient from atheism, and has taught men to bow in prayer, and has nourished generations in the exercise of faith. It has staggered idolatry by the crushing blow throughout all of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It has been, moreover, a disciplinary dispensation to the priestly pretensions and the idolatrous practices of apostate Christianity. The Eastern world seemed to have rushed headlong into the vortex of idolatry, and had lured Christianity to her fatal lapse. Centuries must pass in the ordinary course of history before the dawn of a spiritual reformation could be expected in the East. Shall idolatry, pagan and Christian, be left, meanwhile, to riot in the ancient seats of Jewish monotheism? Shall the lands which have known "one God" know him no more for ever? A fervid cry is wafted from the depths of the Arabian wilderness: "There is no god but God"—alas! that there were added the fatal words—"and Mohammed is the prophet of God." Yet Islam is immeasurably better than idolatry, and has truly a noble message and a high mission. The world shall learn what superb energy and resistless power lie wrapped in the potent principle of faith in God, even though a human teacher be its only leader, and its path is in the mirage of Mohammed's Koran.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

THE Madrid paper *El Imparcial*, commenting on the particulars given by the *Standard* with respect to the negotiations for a new Anglo-Spanish treaty, states that according to inquiries made in official circles the particulars were in some respects not exact. The Madrid paper states that among the articles upon which concessions will be made are wines, dried fruits, hemp and linen.

The Capetown Chamber of Commerce statistics of the exports of Native gold *via* Cape Colony received by the mail give £295,285 as the total for March, as against £281,742 for February. The total for the first three months of the current year is given as £905,258. No figures of the movements *via* Natal had been received for March, but the total for January and February is given as £24,945. Indeed the movement *via* Natal seems to be dying out, as only £6,759 was sent that way in March. The total for the first three months of the year *via* both colonies, exclusive of the March movements *via* Natal, is given as £930,203.

The Director of the American Mint has estimated the total output of silver throughout the world as 140,865,000 ounces, showing an increase of 8,032,000 ounces compared with 1890, or an increase of about 5½ per cent. The value of the output last year, however, is returned as $300,000 less than in 1890, owing to the fall in price. The piece averages for the last three years were as follows:—1889, 93·5 cents; 1890 (the year in which the Silver Act was passed), $1·05; 1891, 98·8 cents. It is predicted that the output will fall off considerably this year. As regards the increased output of last year, it must be pointed out that it was considerably more than covered by the increased purchases on account of the Treasury, to the extent of about 14,000,000 ounces, as against 1890—that is, deducting from the total Treasury purchases of last year the similar purchases under the Silver Act and its predecessor the Bland Act in 1890.

It is pointed out in the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of April 16 that, notwithstanding the heaviest export season was over, the exportation of the leading staples continued large. According to the official preliminary summary the value of the breadstuffs shipped in March was upwards of $23,000,000, against only about $12,250,000 in the same month last year. While the wheat and flour exports were not as large as in the best of previous months, the total nevertheless reached 15,500,000 bushels, against about 10,500,000 bushels in March, 1891. The maize exports are "quite a feature now," the shipments for the month this year having been 11,335,867 bushels, against only 2,741,906 bushels last year. The value of these maize shipments was $5,836,747, against only $1,762 900. The rye exports also continue exceptional, 713,177 bushels, valued at $704,717, having been sent out in March, 1892, against not a bushel in the corresponding month last year. A decrease in the values of the shipments of cotton and petroleum is shown for the month, owing to the fall in prices, as the quantities in both cases show increases, the cotton shipments being 449,816 bales, as against 443,523, and the petroleum shipments 50,614,668 gallons, as against 46,673,463 gallons. The decrease in the values of these items was more than made good by the increases in the breadstuffs shipments.

A novel suggestion, with a view to the increase of British trade in foreign markets, is offered by Mr. Edgar Vincent, of Constantinople. In a letter addressed to the *Times*, he proposes that the fixed salaries of our consuls should be reduced to the extent of one-half, the rest being made good by the payment of a commission upon the amount of British productions imported into the districts of which they are severally placed in charge. As an example, he names the case of the consulate at Smyrna, where the salary of the consul is £900 per annum. This he would fix at £450, adding a percentage upon the aggregate value of the British goods declared having entered the port during each year. The present officer there discharges his duties, says Mr. Vincent, with exemplary zeal, and in other Turkish ports, wherever the consuls were ready to adopt it, he believes the result could be highly beneficial for our trade, and that active consular officers elsewhere would willingly be put upon the same footing. The scheme presents, obviously, great likelihood of success. Difficulties would, no doubt, arise where statistics of trade are imperfectly kept or where their publication is long delayed. Arrangements might be made by the Government for applying, tentatively at least, the method proposed. Consuls cannot, of course, create trade, but they may do much, by actively interesting themselves in its promotion, to facilitate and extend it. Rules would be necessary for the purpose of defining the limits of the authority and responsibilities of consuls in the matter, and probably some valuable suggestions bearing upon this and other aspects of the proposed plan might be furnished by the various British Chambers of Commerce at home and abroad.

Under the heading "Industrial Undertakings in Turkey," the *Levant Herald* has published a list of 61 applications for concessions for enterprises of various kind which have been applied for to the Porte between February, 1890, and March this year. The list shows that during the two years in question the negotiations with the Public Works Department have been considerable and the net result relatively small. Eight concessions have been granted, but one of these is practically a dead letter, as the concessionary demands modifications in his concession to which the Porte declines to accede. Of the concessions which are valid three for railways, one in Europe, one in Asia Minor, and one in Syria, and one is for a steam tramway in Syria. One is for gas lighting, one for rectifying a river course, and one for the quays and warehouses of Constantinople. The quays of Constantinople will certainly be carried out; the railway in Europe (Salonica-Monastir) is in course of construction and is in good hands; the construction of the Asia Minor railway as regards its smaller section (Moudania-Broussa) is assured, but for its larger portion (Pan derma-Koniah) nothing certain can yet be said. Fourteen demands for concessions are still under consideration, but of these three are for the same railway, Dedegatch-Salonica; two are for the same scheme of irrigating the plain of Jaffa; two are for rival harbour projects at Kadikeui and Haidar Pasha; and two for a dry dock in Constantinople, so that the pending concessions which may result in actual work are nine in number, and four of these are for small local tramways. Thus, notwithstanding the volume of the list, the substance of it is thin, as 33 out of 51 different projects have either been set aside by the Porte or not followed up by the applicant. It must be remembered, however, that during the past two years the money market has been adverse to industrial enterprise, and this fact has deterred capitalists from entering into business of that sort in the Ottoman Empire.

The extremely low prices of cotton this season have stimulated discussion in the cotton-growing States of the American Union as to the actual cost of growing the fibre. According to recent calculations only those lands which will yield at least one bale of cotton per acre pay as cotton plantations. An Atlanta estimate gives $23·50 as the cost of producing one bale of 500lb. on one acre, $38·30 for one bale produced from two acres, and $53·10 for one bale produced from three acres. For the less productive and the cost is put at 10c. per lb., for land yielding one bale per two acres about 7c. per lb., and for land yielding one bale per acre 5c. per lb. "Assuming that these three estimates are substantially correct," observes the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, "it follows that considerably more than half the cotton-growing acreage at the South cannot be profitably cultivated at current prices. The obvious remedy is a discontinuance of cotton-growing on a large proportion of the area now devoted to that crop. A higher range of prices would naturally follow, so that the yield, though perhaps a quarter smaller than it has been for the past two years, would return as much or even more to the farmers of the South considered as a whole. Mr. Lowe, a producer of Cobb country Georgia, reasons that land which will produce from one to two bales of cotton per acre is very scarce in Georgia in comparison with the whole number of acres cultivated in cotton, and while a farmer might select a few of the richest and most productive tracts of land, using these only for cotton growing, and realise a fair profit even at present prices, the cotton costing less than 5c. per lb., it is his belief that very much the greater part of the cotton area in Georgia yields less than half a bale to the acre." Taking the whole cotton region of Georgia, Mr. Lowe estimates the minimum average cost of production at 6 3-16c. Mr. Lowe urges that the farmer should reduce his acreage under cotton one-third. The *Bulletin* points out, however, that the reduction in yield which would follow a wholesale abandonment of the less productive lands would make cotton so much dearer throughout the world that the consumption would be affected considerably. "Neither in Great Britain nor on the Continent," continues the *Bulletin* "has the manufacturer been able to extend production with a fair market for his goods, and within the past year or two there has seemed to be a sharp decrease in the demand for goods from India and the East, in part because of the rapid expansion of cotton manufacture in British India. The cost of producing cotton in India is undoubtedly much lower than it is in any part of the United States, and while the manufacturing cost is, perhaps, as great or even greater than in the country of Great Britain, because of the less efficient machinery and the less intelligent labour employed, there is reason to suppose that the goods produced cost somewhat less in India than in Great Britain or on the Continent. If this be the fact, there is room for almost indifinite expansion of the cotton manufacture at the East, because a very large proportion of the goods turned out by British and Continental mills must find a market in that region or not at all." Though, therefore, the American planter may enhance the value of his cotton by limiting production, he will apparently run the risk of sacrificing a very large part of the market. If he produces less cotton, India will probably produce more. If he cannot grow cotton at less than about 6c. per lb. with profit, India can, and will "indefinitely enlarge its production." Mills will increase in number and in effectiveness, and a large share of the work hitherto done in Great Britain and on the Continent will be done in British India, to supply the enormous demand in that country and in other countries of the East. Thus it will come to pass that a large share of the demand for American cotton will cease, so that the United States, even though producing no more than 6,000,000 bales, might presently find that no higher price for the 6,000,000 bales could be got than is now obtained for the much larger quantity produced. This argument, however, seems to be based on the assumption that Indian cotton can be indefinitely substituted for American, at least so far as the Eastern demand for goods goes, an assumption which is, of course, incorrect.

THE TRANSFORMED PARIS.

MR. FRANCOIS COPPEE, in *Harper's Weekly*, writes:—The true Parisian loves his native town, and this affection with him is no mere abstract or intellectual sentiment. No; he loves his Paris, by instinct, with his whole heart as the Breton loves his heaths, the Burgundian his vine-clad hills, the Norman his deep pastures, the Provencal his olive groves, and the men of Bearn their green, sunlit mountains. It may seem strange that crowded, noisy streets are as much loved as quiet landscapes, and that the soul can be touched by the outlines of a group of houses as well as by those of a clump of trees; that arid pavements may be loved as are flowery meadows—but it really is so. To a Parisian in exile the sharp cry of a *marchand de robinets* or seller of taps produces as melancholy a feeling as does the sound of the 'Ramz des Vaches.' And why not? We pour out our love and tenderness on what is familiar to us. Here we have one who cannot walk along that humble bit of pavement without tears filling his eyes, for it was there he trotted along clinging to his mother's dress when he was quite a little fellow. The first love of another lived near that tobacco shop, and he can never see its sign without a quickened beating of the heart. Another says, "Here comes the old chestnut-seller," as Jean Jacques exclaimed, "Here are periwinkles in flower!" And I who am talking to you—laugh if you will—when I smell the peculiar odour of damp earth produced by the fall of water from a water-cart, live once more certain hours of my youth, and those hours are so sweet and so sad that I quite forget where I am. This kind of thing is the source of a number of small vexations to the Parisian such as are unknown to those fortunate enough to be born in the country, and there have laid up in the bright days of early youth a store of memories which can always be happily recalled even after the first gray hairs have appeared. For nature is unchangeable, or nearly so. Time may pass away, but those water lilies near the side of the river will flower again next June; the warbler, which makes its nest in that little wood by the side of the road, sings the same song as the warblers of other days; that forest of lofty oaks and beeches will, no doubt, be where it is thirty years hence. The man of country birth is pretty sure to find in their old places the scenes of his youth, scarcely changed from what they were when he left them, and ready to awake in him the emotions of days long gone by. And it is much the same with villages and small towns; for, summer after summer, the same house-leeks and wild poppies will wave in the wind on the top of the old wall, and for century after century the same old Gothic inn will look down from the same old corner. In great capitals, on the other hand, everything is being constantly changed. In two lines of profound melancholy Baudelaire has expressed this:—

"Old Paris is no more. The form of a town
Changes quicker, alas! than the heart of a mortal."

At the Luxembourg, on the site of the flowering cytherean avenues of the old horticultural gardens where were seen the last of the *grisettes*, you will now find an English park, very correct, very dull, given over to mammas and nurses with their charges. In the city the tramways pass over the site of the old alleys of mediæval times, the hoofs of the horses drawing the cars echoing with a dull leaden sound. I am not yet an old man, but I can remember kitchen gardens and cucumber frames a hundred metres from the Montparnasse Railway, and alongside of the scaffolding of the unfinished Louvre, where the pompous monument of Gambetta now seems to hurl defiance at the little triumphal arch of Marengo. I have seen tumble down shanties in which, among other horrors were sold stuffed crocodiles, which may have belonged to the usurers of the time of Moliere. No doubt the Halles Centreles (central markets) of Paris are one of the wonders of modern Paris, but among the ant-like crowd beneath the vast domes of glass and iron I can remember seeing the old squat, square pillars near to which Moliere played. Where are the saddle-backed bridges and the primitive omnibuses called *hirondelles* (swallows), or the tricycles, the old-fashioned 'cafes' with palm-shaped stove-pipes, where the only place to smoke was the tap-room, and where the small, cheap cakes called *échaudes* were served as a matter of course with the beer? All this now seems as old as the Pyrenees, and is as completely forgotten as the oaths and protestations of politicians.

What is left of the Paris prior to the time of Haussmann, which was, it must be confessed, somewhat dirty and unsavoury, but in which, at every turn, one came upon some picturesque bit, some unexpected corner with something bright and homelike about it? I have nothing to say against those who have transformed it. They have but obeyed a mysterious law and carried out the decrees of fate. Progress could not do with the narrow, irregular streets of ancient France, with the upper stories of the houses with projecting cranes and pulleys overhanging the low dark shops. The effects of *chiaro-oscuro* on moonlight nights were charming, but they were detestable to those who dread epidemics. Lovers of the picturesque have had to make way for hygienic science. Modern progress brooked no delay, and took the shortest cut to success, demolishing every thing to make way for its straight rows of boulevards lined with barracks as wide as rivers and as unpleasant as rain. The effect is supposed to be superb. But must I confess that I am just a little doubtful about this famous progress, the sound of which, when I hear the word used by commercial travellers, reminds me of gargling. It looks well, too, when painted on the signs of provincial *cafes*, but I really do not know that a single person is less miserable for all this boasted progress. The worst of all misery—moral misery—does not seem to be in the very smallest degree diminished. But I am only an old fogy, and it is the general conviction that steam and gas develop virtue, and that the telephone promotes peace of mind. Hold thy peace, old fellow! Art thou really longing for the return of stage coaches, and tallow-dips that want snuffing every quarter of an hour? Admire the Eiffel Tower! It is 300 metres high—just 8,539 less than the highest peak of the Himalayas; and I am told that it has excited the envy of the Yankees, who mean to erect one twice as high! Next year we are promised an aerial railway which will pass over the towers of Notre Dame, and Paris will be as nearly as possible like Chicago. Will it not be delightful? So be it. I bow my head. I find fault with nothing. It is not my fault that I was born in old Paris, and that I feel a little of an exile in the new Paris, which is being made as American as possible.

THE REV. A. Y. BROWNE, M.A., will officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain, in addition to his own duties as acting Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. C. Mayhew meanwhile performing both duties until the Rev. A. Y. Browne returns from leave.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WODEHOUSE, acting Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has passed the Political Department examination.

CAPTAIN V. PETERSON, of s. s. Terra, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports that he experienced fine weather. On the 17th May, in lat. 18° long. 69° he spoke the barque Harrington of Arbrooth steering south, all well.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 17 was 602, giving a death-rate of 36·51 per annum per thousand as against 31·26 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 187 died from fevers; 19, small-pox; 51, phthisis; 22, measles; 7, cholera; 1, leprosy; 56, disease of the nervous system; 93, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 25, stillborn; 44, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 22; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 287; Hindu, outcaste, 62; Musalman, 155; Parsee, 27; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 6; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 198 as against 247 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ORIGINAL anecdotes of Carlyle are becoming rare, but we do not remember to have read before the one told by Sir W. Harcourt in his speech at Ringwood last week. Alluding to a remark of the "Times" that he was to "dispel the dulness which had been spread over the land by the holidays," Sir William said:—I am sorry to say that I do not feel any particular aptitude for dispelling the dulness of other people, or even of myself, at this moment. I remember a good many years ago meeting Mr. Thomas Carlyle in Trafalgar-square, and I said: "Mr. Carlyle, what have you been doing lately?" and, in his well-known broad Scotch accent he replied: "Sir, I have been filling my belly with the east wind." (Laughter.) I did not observe that that diet had contributed to the cheerfulness even of a philosopher. A good many people lately have perforce been following Carlyle's example, and with a similar result.

Major C. S. B. Parsons, R.A., who has been appointed to the command of the artillery of the Egyptian army, has seen a good deal of war in one part of Africa and another. He served with distinction in both the Zulu and Transvaal campaigns. During the Egyptian troubles of 1882 he was with the Artillery at Mahsameh, where his horse was shot under him, and also at Kassassin. For some years past he has been Aide-de-Camp to Sir Evelyn Wood at Aldershot.

Many people who read the account of the fatal accident to Mr. John Hartnup at the Bidston-hill Observatory, Liverpool, may have wondered what the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board wanted with an astronomer. It is, however, a very important post, one of the chief duties being the regulation of ships' chronometers, and in this department Mr. Hartnup's father, who preceded him in office, was the first to introduce the thermometrical system of rating—that is, placing the instruments in compartments heated to different degrees of temperature, and noting their variations. Mr. Hartnup, who succeeded, after long assisting, his father in 1885, had something more than a local reputation as a scientist: was a Fellow of both the Astronomical and Meteorological Societies, and a member of the recently-formed Committee of Nautical Education at Liverpool.

Dr. J. E. Neild, the acting coroner of Melbourne, who has been generally complimented on his conduct of the inquest on the murdered Mrs. Deeming is a Yorkshireman bordering on the seventies. He commenced his medical studies at Sheffield, and concluded them in 1848 at University College, London. Emigrating to Australia in 1853, he soon established himself in Melbourne, and has ever since been a leading figure in the medical and journalistic circles of that city. For nearly forty years he has been the foremost dramatic critic of Australia, and on his recent retirement from that position his long and valuable services to dramatic art were recognised with a purse of £1,000 susbcribed by the play-going public of Melbourne.

The Pope, in his youth, among his native Apennines, was a great walker and climber, and during the thirty years that he was Archbishop of Perugia he continued the habit of his early days. At Rome, before he became Pope, the slender gray figure of Monsignor Pecci was to be seen every day, no matter what the weather might be, pacing the roads with measured, but vigorous, step, in spite of his sixty-eight years. After his elevation to the Chair of St. Peter, he chafed against the bars of the prison which Papal policy has thought fit to inflict upon him, and the Vatican, with its furlongs of galleries and apartments, and its vast gardens, was all too small for him. Since the day he was elected Pope, Leo XIII. has not crossed the threshold of the Vatican.

Edison's latest sensational invention is a flying machine for war purposes, which he has discovered how to steer, so as to carry and drop from aloft with accuracy 500 lb. of explosive material at any given point. These machines would be cheap and portable, and would be sent up over an advancing enemy to fall upon them like a shower of dynamite. Unlike war balloons, there would be no profit in firing at them, for on falling they would destroy those below. He advises the German Emperor to invest in these remarkable engines, so as to "take no chances in his trouble with the Czar." Mr. Bigelow, who is a friend of the Emperor, will probably convey this useful hint.

Lord Newtown Butler, who has just been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland (Viscount Wolseley), in succession to Lord Edward Cecil, the younger son of Lord Salisbury, is the eldest son of the Earl of Lanesborough, an Irish peer, who has his seat at Swithland, near Loughborough, in the very heart of the best hunting country in England. Lord Newtown Butler is in the Coldstream Guards, and while his battalion has been quartered at Dublin he has acted as temporary Aide-de-Camp during the illness of Lord Edward Cecil. He has at last reaped the reward of his labor, and as he is an active and energetic young man his appointment ought to prove a very satisfactory one. Last year Lord Newtown Butler married Miss Gwladys Tombs, the step-daughter of the late Sir Herbert Stewart, who was killed in the Soudan, and the daughter of Lady Stewart by her first husband. Lady Newtown Butler is exceedingly handsome, and now that she has recovered from the long and severe illness which has prostrated her through the winter, she will shine as one of the belles of the Viceregal Court. Lord Newtown Butler is a short, thin young man, whose hair and moustache are of that of pale hue, which is known as "sandy," and which is so much patronised by Irishmen of all classes. Before his marriage he formed one of the *junesse dorée* of the metropolis, and was much in request at dances. Matrimony, however, as in the case of Lord Dudley, has made him take life more seriously.

The second of the successful candidates at the recent examination for Attaches for the Foreign Office is a son of Professor Max Muller.

A curious litigation is approaching the hearing stage between Sir Walter Barttelot, the elderly Sussex Tory member, and the Rev. Mr. Guise, the rector of Stopham. It is all about a pew which Sir Walter claims to have belonged to him and his ancestors since the Reformation or the Flood, but which the rector wants to use for choir purposes, inasmuch as it is one of the chancel pews. Sir Walter's household have plenty of other seats in the church; indeed the churchwarden is his own gardener; but he means having this particular pew as well if writs can assist him.

Among the party who entertained Sir Edwin Arnold at Honolulu—when he took advantage of the few hours' delay of the Belgic at that city in the Central Pacific—was Mr. Archibald S. Cleghorn. Mr. Cleghorn is of interest here, because he is the father of her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kaiaulani, the heiress-apparent to the Hawaiian throne, who is now studying in England. Mr. Cleghorn, who is the Collector-general of Customs of the Hawaiian islands, is of Scottish extraction. He is a distinguished looking man, tall, straight, and broad-shouldered. In features he resembles the Prince of Wales. He wears in the lapel of his coat a small decoration bestowed by the Government. Sir Edwin was entertained by the Hon. W. G. Irwin, a member of the Privy Council of the Queen of the island kingdom. As a curiosity he took away with him a copy of an island newspaper, called "Ka-Leo-o-Ka-Hawaii." It is a republican organ devoted to the policy of frightening Queen Liliuokalani by threats that Princess Victoria will never sit on a throne.

During his visit to Birmingham the other day Mr. Matthews told an amusing story of his election experiences at Dungarvan in 1868. The little borough had only about 300 electors, but almost every one of them had his price, and the honour of representing them was attained at a great cost. Mr. Matthews, therefore, quite expected a heavy bill of expenses, but still he was taken aback, on looking through the account, to find the item "whisky, £547." "What does this mean?" Mr. Matthews inquired of the agent, "Am' shure th' bhoys nadded a drap o' the cratur." Mr. Matthews ventured to suggest that their thirst was somewhat abnormal, and that possibly the "bhoys" had been swimming in the spirit; but the agent cut him short with the indignant remark, "Begorra, an' if you want to squaze a pippin like that you'will never do for Dungarvan." And, added the Home Secretary, "I paid the bill."

Mr. George Augustus Sala's book on "Famous People I have Met" contains a delightful story of Labouchere and his Eton days. "It happened that one day young Henry Labouchere, having more money than he knew what to do with, determined, instead of treating his chums, to do the 'big toff' alone. He accordingly dressed with great care, and feeling a somewhat epicurean Robinson Crusoe, sailed forth to the largest hotel in Eton, engaged there a private room, and ordered the waiter in the most lordly tones to bring him a bowl of punch." The waiter stared; even as the publican stared when diminutive David Copperfield demanded a glass of the real old particular stingo. But the punch came. Young Labby could not drink it, so "He opened the door and poured the whole of the punch into the basement of the cupboard. Then, after waiting a few minutes to see whether the obnoxious liquor would make inroads upon the carpet, the pattern of which was that of golden crowns on a regal blue ground, he rang the bell again, and on the waiter reappearing, our hero in more authoritative tones ordered another bowl." This time the waiter stared with an "expression of terrified amazement." He brought the second bowl, however, and it disappeared in the same direction. Then young Labby marched out proud, exultant, and still sober. The waiter treated him with the respect due to greatness as he went out; but Labby deemed it advisable to keep out of the hotel after that.

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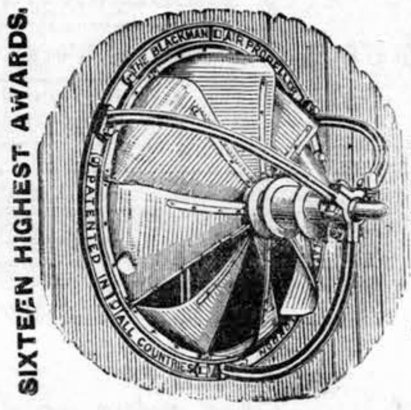

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

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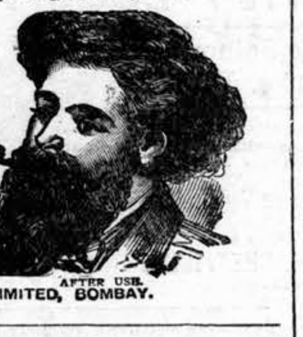

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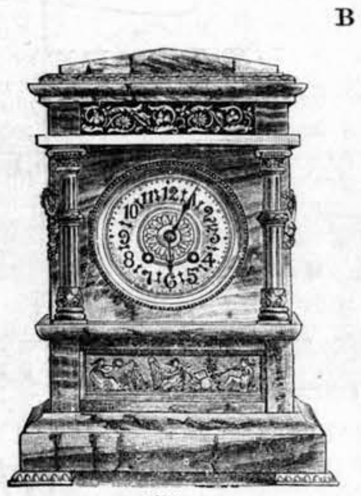

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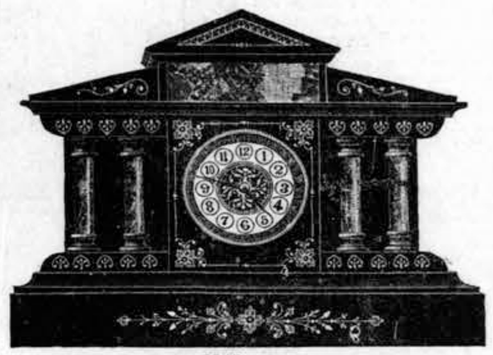

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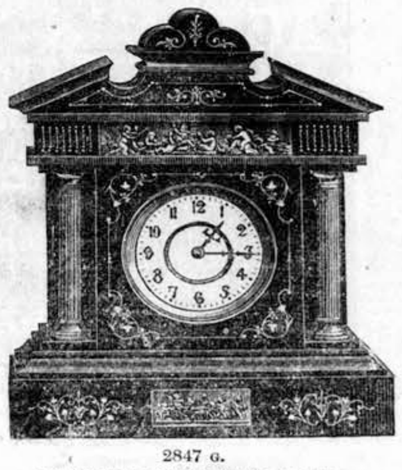

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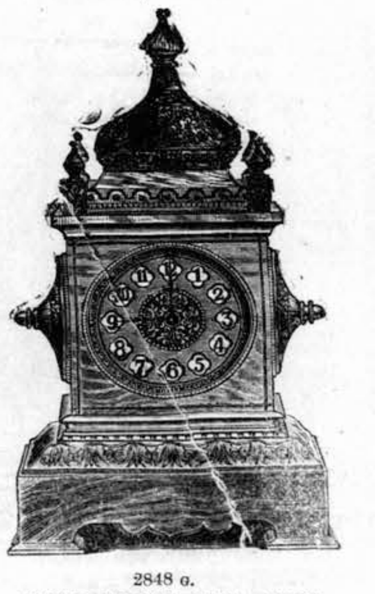

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IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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*** Gold Capsule.
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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For Bath & Toilet Use.

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